

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## NOTICE.

The present Double Number of the Register contains all the Depositions against the PRINCESS OF WALES; the Double Number, to be published *next week*, will contain *the whole of her defence*; and thus, these two Double Numbers will contain every word of what has been called THE BOOK.

N. B. The Index to the last volume of the Register will be published in a few weeks.

## TO JAMES PAUL,

OF BURSLEDON, IN LOWER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP, IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA; ON MATTERS RELATING TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

### Letter IV.

London, 19th March, 1813.

My dear Friend,

You must remember, that, while I was in Newgate for writing about the flogging of the English Local militiamen at the town of Ely, and the employment of German troops upon the occasion; you must remember, that, while I was in that jail, and not many months before the expiration of my two years, and the payment of a fine of a thousand pounds, which the Prince Regent received in behalf of his Royal Father, who, during my imprisonment, was become incapable of governing in person; you must remember, that, at the time here referred to, I confidently predicted, and, indeed, positively asserted, that the BOOK would come out in spite of all that could be done to prevent its publication. It was notorious, that many thousands of pounds had been expended in order to prevent the appearance of this Book; it was notorious that the most extraordinary means had been resorted to in order to secure that object; and I was in

possession of some facts relative to the endeavours that were still making for the same purpose; but, still I said, that the Book would come out. I assured my readers, in the most unqualified terms, that they would, at no very distant day, see the whole of the famous BOOK.

Since the date of my last letter to you, the BOOK, the real, the genuine Book, has made its appearance in print, in a complete form, in an octavo volume, and being page for page and word for word with the original work. Thus, then, my prophecy is fulfilled; and, though prophets are said not to be honoured in their own countries, I ought, I think, to expect my due share of credit in yours.

With such a mass of matter before us; overlaid, as we now are, with materials for comment, it is no easy thing to determine where to begin. After a little reflection, however, it appears to me to be the best way, to set out by giving you a short history of this Book, and, before we come to an examination of its contents, as they affect the Princess of Wales, to shew you what were the uses which political and party intrigue has made of those concepts.

The history of the Book is this: When the Princess of Wales, in consequence of the Letter of the Prince, which you have already seen, quitted Carleton House, she went to reside in a house called *Montague House*, at Blackheath, near Greenwich, which is about five or six miles distant from London. There, in the year 1801, she became accidentally acquainted with a *Lady Douglas*, the wife of Sir John Douglas, who, as an officer of marines, greatly distinguished himself at the siege of St. Jean D'Acre, when that place was so bravely defended by Sir Sidney Smith against Buonaparté. Lady Douglas and her husband soon became extremely intimate with the Princess, who, according to the statement of Lady Douglas, seems to have been very fond of her indeed. This intimacy continued until 1804, when the Princess, after some previous bickerings, dismissed Lady Douglas from her society.

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Lady Douglas and her husband, after this, that is to say in 1805, and in the month of December in that year, gave in, as she states, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the Prince of Wales, *a written statement of facts*, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly relative to the birth of a child, which she asserted the Princess to have brought into the world in 1802. The statement of facts is now published; but, as it is the same, in respect to all the material points as the deposition of this Lady, which deposition you will find in another part of the present double number of my Register, I shall not insert it this week. It does no where, that I can discover, appear, *how* the Prince came by the knowledge of Lady Douglas being in possession of such dreadful secrets. Lady Douglas says, that she makes the statement *in obedience to the commands of the Prince*; but, who gave the *information*, which induced His Royal Highness to give such commands, we are no where, that I can perceive, informed. Yet, this is a circumstance of considerable importance; and, we must not fail to bear it in mind. Lady Douglas was the depository of the awful secret; and she says, that she divulged it by command; but, before the command was issued, the person issuing it must have known that she possessed a secret of some sort about his wife. This circumstance must be borne in mind.

But, be this as it may, the STATEMENT of FACTS was made, and was laid before the Prince, verified by the DUKE OF SUSSEX. The Statement of Facts, which was to serve, or, at least, which did serve, as the ground work of all the further proceedings, has, in the printed Book, now published, the name of "AUGUSTUS "FREDERICK" signed to it, in order, I suppose, to verify the authenticity of it; in order to verify, that it was signed by Lady and Sir John Douglas. So that the Prince, when it was laid before him, could have no doubt of its being authentic.

Thus in possession of *an assertion* of his wife's criminality, the Prince, it seems, lost but little time in laying the Statement before his father, who, on the 20th of May, 1806, issued a warrant to the four Lords, ERSKINE, SPENCER, GRENVILLE, and ELLENBOROUGH, to examine into the matter. A copy of this warrant, being the 2d of the subjoined documents, will explain its own nature, if you refer to it,

as, indeed, you ought to refer to all the documents as you proceed.

The four Lords, having thus got their authority for acting, assembled and called such persons as they chose in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the Princess by Lady and Sir John Douglas. It is not my intention to stop here, in order to inquire into the legality or propriety of this mode of proceeding, my business, at present, being simply to tell you *what was done*; to trace along the proceedings to the present time; and to show you the uses which politicians and parties have made of these family concerns, and thereby to enable you to judge of the way in which our national affairs are managed, and to settle in your own impartial mind, whether we, who call for a reform of the House of Commons, are the enemies of the throne and of the Royal Family.

When the Four Lords had gone through the examinations, beginning with those of Lady and Sir John Douglas, they made, agreeably to the warrant under which they acted, a REPORT thereof to the King, a copy of which Report is the first of the documents hereunto subjoined. When you have read that Report, you will see, that the Four Lords declared the Princess to be quite clear of the charge of having been pregnant in 1802; but, that they left her stigmatized with charges of minor import. The Princess, upon receiving a copy of this Report, together with copies of all the Statements and Depositions that had been received against as well as for her, wrote several letters to the King, and these letters contain her defence against those minor charges with which the Four Lords left her tarnished. The whole of these Letters I have not, this week, had room to insert; but, I have inserted all the DEPOSITIONS against the Princess; because, these naturally come before the Defence of the accused party.

We now come to the making of THE BOOK; to its origin, its possible object, and its effects, which are now of much more importance to the people here, and to the world in general, than the truth or falsehood of the several allegations themselves. As to these we will hereafter inquire; but, at present, the uses that have been made of the Book is the subject of our inquiry.

The Princess, when the Report of the Four Lords was laid before her, resorted, as it was natural she should, to legal advisers, that is to say, to men eminent in



the profession of the law. She chose, as her chief adviser, PERCEVAL, who was shot last year by John Bellingham. It is now said, that two others, the late Attorney General, GIBBS, who is now a Judge, and the present Attorney General, Sir Thomas Plomer, were also consulted; but it is perfectly notorious, that Perceval was the chief adviser.

You must now go back with me a little and take a view of the state of parties. In 1805, when the information was given to the Prince by Lady Douglas, PITT was minister, and Perceval was his Attorney General. But, even at that time, Pitt was ill at Bath; and, in January, 1806, soon after the information was in the hands of the Prince, Pitt died. His death was followed by the ousting of his set, and Lord Eldon, who was Lord Chancellor, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Lord Camden, and others, went out of place, and, in the usual way, formed the OPPOSITION to Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, Lord Grey, Lord Erskine, and others, who came into power, and who, from a trick of party, were called the *Whig Administration*.

This change, you will observe, took place in 1806, and in the month of February, and it brought into the possession of long-sought power, those persons who had always been regarded, and, indeed, called, *the Prince's Friends*; and, you will observe, from the words of the King's warrant, that Lord Erskine, who was now become Lord Chancellor, and who had been the Chancellor of the Prince, laid before the King the abstract of those declarations against the Princess, upon which the King founded his warrant for the inquiry. I do not mention these circumstances for the purpose of raising in your mind a suspicion, that the Prince would not have made the appeal had his friends not been in power, because I believe he would; but, I mention them for the purpose of showing you the true state of all the parties with regard to each other, and also for the purpose of preparing your mind for the clear comprehension of certain matters that have arisen since the Regency was established in the person of the Prince.

Amongst those who were ousted by the death of PITT was his Attorney General, PERCEVAL, who, at the change, became, of course, a member of the OPPOSITION to the Whigs, who, as I observed before, were also denominated the *Prince's friends*.

It was, therefore, not unnatural for the Princess, when the Four Lords had made their Report respecting her, to look to Mr. Perceval as an adviser. She did so, and, as you will soon see, he was a man who knew how to manage such a concern to the greatest advantage.

Having got possession of all the documents relating to so important an affair, the first thing that was done, was, through the means of a correspondence between the Princess and the Lord Chancellor Erskine, to obtain a *verification* of the Report, the Warrant, the Statement of Facts of Lady Douglas, and the Several Depositions, Examinations, and Letters, which you will find subjoined to this Letter. This being done, the little lawyer had materials to work upon; and, under his advice, the Princess then addressed two Letters to the King, which Letters I shall hereafter publish, and in which Letters she defended herself, made observations on the conduct of her accusers and of the other parties concerned, and called upon the King to *restore her to his presence at court*, from which, since the making of the complaint against her, she had been kept.

The addressing of these Letters to the King took place, as you will see by the dates, during the summer and autumn of 1806. The Report of the Four Lords was made to the King on the 14th of July in that year; the Princess did not receive a copy of it, as you will see, for some time; from the time she did receive that copy, she continued writing to the King to the date of her Letter of the 2d October, 1806, concluding with her prayer to be *restored to his presence at court*, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world. Thus were materials for THE BOOK every day, up to this time, increasing in the hands of Perceval, who seems to have been duly impressed with a sense of their value.

The King, having the defence of the Princess before him, and also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her Letters to his Cabinet Ministers, and required *their opinion and advice* as to what he ought to do in the case. The Princess, as you will see, had called for her justification in the eyes of the world by means of an *admission to court*. That she insisted upon as absolutely necessary to the vindication of her honour. And certainly her request was most reasonable; for, it was gone forth to the world, that she had been *accused* of having had a child in consequence of an illicit amour. It had, indeed, been also



stated, that she had been cleared of this, *but that other imputations remained.* Therefore, said she, let me appear at court, and then the nation will be convinced, that I am cleared of every thing of which I have been accused; or, said she, if you refuse me this request; if you refuse me this open testimony of your conviction of my innocence, let me be proved to be guilty in a fair and open manner. Let me be proved to be guilty, or let me be treated as innocent.

Nothing could be more reasonable, nothing more fair, nothing more just than this; but, the King, who seems, through the whole of the transactions, to have acted the part of an impartial judge as well as of a considerate and kind parent, was hampered by the previous decision of the Four Lords, which left a stain upon the Princess's character. In this emergency he did what a King of England ought to do. He referred the Letters of the Princess to his constitutional advisers, the ministers; and bade them, after perusing and considering all that the Princess had to say, give him their opinion and advice as to the course he ought to pursue.

The ministers (the Whigs you will observe) appear to have been greatly puzzled upon this occasion. They were involved in a dilemma out of which it was impossible for them to get. They were compelled, either to advise the King to suffer the Princess to come to court, or not to suffer her to come to court. If the latter, they ran the risk of all the dangers of an open exposure of all that has now been exposed. They ran the risk of the publication of Lady Douglas's Statement and Deposition; of Mr. Edmeades's deposition; and of all the other depositions, proving so clearly what had been going on against the Princess. But, on the other hand, if they advised the King to receive the Princess at court, what would that advice have amounted to with regard to the judgment of the Four Lords, who had made the Report of 14th July, 1806, and who were four out of the eleven members of the Cabinet, not forgetting that Earl Moira was a fifth?

In this dilemma the ministers, in Cabinet Council assembled, took a course which generally, if not always, proves fatal to those who pursue it; that is to say, a *middle* course; and, on the 25th of January, 1807, after long and repeated deliberations, laid before the King the result, in the following minute, which you will read with great attention, seeing that it has, as you will

see, been productive of very important consequences, not only to this country but to all those countries which have been affected by the measures of our cabinet.

“ MINUTE OF CABINET, *Downing-street, January 25, 1807.*

PRESENT.

“ The Ld. Chancellor, Lord Vis. Howick,  
“ Lord President, Lord Grenville,  
“ Lord Privy Seal, Lord Ellenborough,  
“ Earl Spencer, Mr. Sec. Windham,  
“ Earl of Moira, Mr. Grenville,  
“ Lord Henry Petty,

“ Your Majesty's confidential servants  
“ have given the most diligent and attentive consideration to the matters on which  
“ your Majesty has been pleased to require  
“ their opinion and advice. They trust  
“ your Majesty will not think that any apology is necessary on their part for the delay which has attended their deliberations, on a subject of such extreme importance, and which they have found to be  
“ of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment.—They are fully convinced that  
“ it never can have been your Majesty's intention to require from them, that  
“ they should lay before your Majesty a detailed and circumstantial examination  
“ and discussion of the various arguments and allegations contained in the letter  
“ submitted to your Majesty, by the Law  
“ Advisers of the Princess of Wales.  
“ And they beg leave, with all humility, to represent to your Majesty that  
“ the laws and constitution of their country have not placed them in a situation in  
“ which they can conclusively pronounce  
“ on any question of guilt or innocence affecting any of your Majesty's subjects,  
“ much less one of your Majesty's Royal Family. They have indeed no power or  
“ authority whatever to enter on such a course of inquiry as could alone lead to  
“ any final results of such a nature. The  
“ main question on which they had conceived themselves called upon by their  
“ duty to submit their advice to your Majesty was this,—Whether the circumstances which had, by your Majesty's  
“ commands, been brought before them,  
“ were of a nature to induce your Majesty  
“ to order any further steps to be taken  
“ upon them by your Majesty's Government? And on this point they humbly  
“ submit to your Majesty that the advice  
“ which they offered was clear and unequivocal. Your Majesty has since been  
“ pleased further to require that they



"should submit to your Majesty their opinions as to the answer to be given by your Majesty to the request contained in the Princess's letter, and as to the manner in which that answer should be communicated to Her Royal Highness. They have, therefore, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to re-consider the whole of the subject, in this new view of it; and after much deliberation, they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft of a Message, which, if approved by your Majesty, they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to Her Royal Highness through the Lord Chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion, that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's Government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty *any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence.* But the result of the whole case does, in their judgment, render it indispensable that your Majesty should, *by a serious admonition, convey to Her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation that Her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct; and they trust that in the terms in which they have advised, that such admonition should be conveyed, your Majesty will not be of opinion, on a full consideration of the evidence and answer, that they can be considered as having at all exceeded the necessity of the case, as arising out of the last reference which your Majesty has been pleased to make to them.*"

In this minute of the cabinet there are evident marks of timidity. At every period you see the hesitation of the parties from whom it came. It was not till nearly *four months*, you will perceive, after the date of the Princess's letter of defence, that they made this minute; and, you will perceive, too, that, in the mean while, the Princess had written, on the 8th of December, 1806, *another letter to the King, urging a speedy decision on her case.* She had manifestly the strong ground, and the cabinet were puzzled beyond all description.

The King, agreeably to the advice of his cabinet, sent a message to the Princess, through the Lord Chancellor, Erskine, containing the *admonition*, recommended in the minute of Cabinet above inserted. This message was sent on the 28th of Ja-

nuary, 1807. *Dates* must now be strictly attended to. The Princess, upon receiving this message, immediately wrote to the King, intimating to him, that she would wait upon him at Windsor, on the Monday following. The King, the moment he received her letter, wrote back, that he preferred receiving her in London, *"upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week."* To this letter the Princess returned no answer, and waited, of course, to hear from the King, respecting the time for her reception, when he should come to London. All these Letters, you will bear in mind, make part of THE BOOK, and will appear in my next Number.

Thus, then, every thing appeared to be settled at last. The Princess had obtained her great object: that is to say, her re-admission to court; and here, perhaps, the whole affair would have ended, and the world would never have been much the wiser for what had passed. But, now, just when the Princess was about to be received at court, *all the charges against her having been shown to be false; just as the King was about to receive her back into his presence and thus to proclaim her innocence to the world; just as her sufferings of almost a year were about to be put an end to, and she was anxiously expecting, every hour, a message from the King appointing the time for her waiting upon him; just then, all was put a stop to, and the King acquainted her, that he had been requested to suspend any further steps in the business!* And by whom, think you, was this request made? Why, BY THE PRINCE OF WALES HIMSELF! The Prince had, as the King informed the Princess on the 10th of February, 1807, made a formal request to him, to suspend all further steps; that is to say, to put off receiving the Princess, till . . . . . till when, think you? Why, *till he (the Prince) should be enabled to submit to the King a statement which he proposed to make to him upon the papers relating to the Princess's defence, after consulting with his own lawyers!*

It was now that the serious work began. It was now that the advisers of the Princess began to change the tone of her letters, and, from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant. Her Royal Highness answered the King's letter on the 12th of February, 1807, intimating her design to represent to him in another letter the various grounds on which she felt the hardship of her case, which was done in a letter



dated the 16th of February, 1807, in a most able manner. *This* is the document, which, above all the rest, is worthy of your attention. Perceval was, I dare say, the sole author of it, and it does infinite honour to him as a man of talents. Whether for reasoning, language, or force, I never read any thing to surpass this letter. The reasoning is clear as the brook and strong as the torrent; the language is dignified while the feelings it expresses are indignant; and, in short, it makes out such a case, it presents such a picture, that I no longer am surprised at the pains which were afterwards taken to conciliate its author and to keep it from the eye of the world. Who could have been the Prince's advisers upon this occasion; who could have been the cause of drawing forth this terrible letter I presume not to say; but, certainly, there never existed in the world a man exposed to the advice of more indiscreet or more faithless friends.

At the close of this letter (and now, as the plot thickens, you must pay close attention to dates); at the close of this letter, which, you will bear in mind, was dated on the 16th of February, the Princess, for the first time, **THREATENS AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC**, unless she be speedily received at Court, and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the Royal Palaces, if not in Carleton House. To this letter, however, she received no answer; and, on the 5th of March, which was on a *Thursday*, she wrote to the King to say, that, unless her requests were granted, the publication would not be withheld beyond the next *Monday*, which would have been on the 9th of March, 1807. The publication did not appear, but Mr. Perceval was *Chancellor of the Exchequer in less than fifteen days from that time!*

We all remember how sudden, how surprising, how unaccountable, that change was. The cause was stated to be the *Catholic Bill*; but, at the time, all men expressed their wonder that that cause should have been attended with such an effect. The Bill had been, by the Whig ministry, introduced into Parliament with the understood approbation of the King; and the Whigs, clinging to place, had withdrawn the Bill, upon some objection being started on the part of the King. But, this would not do; the King insisted upon their signing a promise that they would never mention such a Bill to him again. This they could not do without ensuring their de-

struction as ministers. Upon this ground, therefore, they were turned out, as all the world thought; and away went this "*most thinking nation*" to a new election, bawling out *bigotry* on one side, and *popery* on the other!

But, you see, my friend, that there really appears to have been no choice left to the King. He, very likely, had sincere scruples as to the Catholic Bill, and had, in some sort, had it forced upon him; and, that being the case, he had a right to make the Bill the ground of the dismissal of his ministers; but, that the case of the Princess of Wales would have produced the same effect, if the Bill had not existed, there can, I think, not be the smallest doubt. In short, there appears to have been no other way left of getting rid of a thing, which must have operated most injuriously in the opinions of the world to one, at least, of the parties concerned; and, I think, you will agree with me, that His Majesty, in this case, acted the part of a prudent man, and of a kind and considerate father. He had read all the documents, and especially the famous letter of the Princess of the 16th of February; and he saw the consequence of a publication of those documents; therefore, he took, as you will see, the effectual means of preventing that publication. If as much good sense had lately prevailed, we should not now have these documents to make our remarks on.

The Whig ministry being removed, the *four Lords* and Lord Moira, and all those who were called the Prince's friends, being out of the cabinet and out of place, there remained no longer any obstacle to the receiving of the Princess at Court; and, accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1807, the following Minutes of Council were laid before the King, as a prelude to that step.

#### " MINUTE OF COUNCIL,

" APRIL 21, 1807.

" PRESENT,

" The Lord Chancellor (ELDEN)

" The Lord President (CAMDEN)

" The Lord Privy Seal (WESTMORLAND)

" The Duke of PORTLAND

" The Earl of CHATHAM

" The Earl of BATHURST

" VICOUNT CASTLEREAGH

" LORD MULGRAVE

" Mr. Secretary CANNING

" LORD HAWKESBURY.

" Your Majesty's confidential servants  
" have, in obedience to your Majesty's



“ commands, most attentively considered  
 “ the original Charges and Report, the  
 “ Minutes of Evidence, and all the other  
 “ papers submitted to the consideration of  
 “ your Majesty, on the subject of those  
 “ charges against Her Royal Highness the  
 “ Princess of Wales.—In the stage in  
 “ which this business is brought under  
 “ their consideration, they do not feel them-  
 “ selves called upon to give any opinion as  
 “ to the proceeding itself, or to the mode  
 “ of investigation in which it has been  
 “ thought proper to conduct it. But ad-  
 “ verting to the advice which is stated by  
 “ His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales  
 “ to have directed his conduct, your Ma-  
 “ jesty’s confidential servants are anxious  
 “ to impress upon your Majesty their con-  
 “ viction that His Royal Highness could  
 “ not, *under such advice*, consistently with  
 “ his public duty, have done otherwise  
 “ than lay before your Majesty the State-  
 “ ment and Examinations which were sub-  
 “ mitted to him upon this subject.—  
 “ After the most deliberate consideration,  
 “ however, of the evidence which has  
 “ been brought before the Commissioners,  
 “ and of the previous examinations, as well  
 “ as of the answer and observations which  
 “ have been submitted to your Majesty  
 “ upon them, they feel it necessary to de-  
 “ clare their decided concurrence in the  
 “ clear and unanimous opinion of the Com-  
 “ missioners, confirmed by that of all your  
 “ Majesty’s late confidential servants, that  
 “ the two main charges alleged against  
 “ Her Royal Highness the Princess of  
 “ Wales, of pregnancy and delivery, are  
 “ completely disproved; and they further  
 “ submit to your Majesty, their unani-  
 “ mous opinion, that all the other particu-  
 “ lars of conduct brought in accusation  
 “ against Her Royal Highness, to which  
 “ the character of criminality can be  
 “ ascribed, *are either satisfactorily contra-*  
 “ *dicted, or rest upon evidence of such a*  
 “ *nature, and which was given under*  
 “ *such circumstances, as render it, in the*  
 “ *judgment of your Majesty’s confidential*  
 “ *servants, undeserving of credit.*—  
 “ Your Majesty’s confidential servants,  
 “ therefore, concurring in that part of the  
 “ opinion of your late servants, as stated  
 “ in their Minute of the 25th January,  
 “ that there is no longer any necessity for  
 “ your Majesty being advised to decline  
 “ receiving the Princess into your Royal  
 “ presence, humbly submit to your Ma-  
 “ jesty, that it is essentially necessary, in  
 “ *justice to Her Royal Highness, and for*

“ *the honour and interests of your Majesty’s*  
 “ *Illustrious Family, that Her Royal High-*  
 “ *ness the Princess of Wales, should be ad-*  
 “ *mitted with as little delay as possible,*  
 “ *into your Majesty’s Royal Presence, and*  
 “ *that she should be received in a manner*  
 “ *due to her rank and station, in your*  
 “ *Majesty’s Court and Family.*—Your  
 “ Majesty’s confidential servants also beg  
 “ leave to submit to your Majesty, that  
 “ considering that it may be necessary that  
 “ your Majesty’s Government should pos-  
 “ sess the means of referring to the state of  
 “ this transaction, it is of the utmost im-  
 “ portance that these documents, demon-  
 “ strating the ground on which your Ma-  
 “ jesty has proceeded, should be preserved  
 “ in safe custody; and that for that pur-  
 “ pose the originals, or authentic copies of  
 “ all these papers, should be sealed up and  
 “ deposited in the office of your Majesty’s  
 “ Principal Secretary of State.”

“ CABINET MINUTE, April 21, 1807.

PRESENT,

“ The Lord Chancellor	The Earl of Bathurst
“ The Lord President	Viscount Castlereagh
“ The Lord Privy Seal	Lord Mulgrave
“ The Duke of Portland	Mr. Secretary Canning
“ The Earl of Chatham	Lord Hawkesbury.

“ Your Majesty’s Confidential Servants  
 “ think it necessary to notice, in a separate  
 “ Minute, the request of Her Royal High-  
 “ ness the Princess of Wales, that for her  
 “ more convenient attendance at your Ma-  
 “ jesty’s Court, some apartment should be  
 “ allotted to her in one of the royal palaces;  
 “ although it appears to your Majesty’s  
 “ Confidential Servants that some arrange-  
 “ ment in this respect may be supposed  
 “ naturally to arise out of the present state  
 “ of this transaction, yet they humbly con-  
 “ ceive that this is a subject so purely of a  
 “ private and domestic nature, that your  
 “ Majesty would not expect from them any  
 “ particular advice respecting it.”

Thus ended the matter at that time. The Princess was, soon afterwards, received at court with great splendour, and she had apartments allotted to her in Kensington Palace, which is situated at but about two miles from St. James’s.

Up to this moment the conduct of Perceval seems to have been perfectly honourable. He might possibly have ambitious views from the beginning. He might possibly think that one way to power was through the gratitude of the Princess, at some distant day; but, in the outset of the business, he could hardly have entertained







1813, I will not make any comment; and, will only request you, my honest friend, first to read the minute of the Cabinet of 21st of April, 1807, and see *who it is signed by*; then to read the defence of the Princess together with her letter of the 16th of February, 1807, as you will find them in my next Number; then to read carefully the Report of the Privy Council of 19th February, 1813, and see *who that is signed by*; and then to pass *your* judgment upon the conduct of the parties concerned.

This Report of the Privy Council brought forth the Princess's Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons. That Letter would probably have produced the effect that has since been produced; but, the motion of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone did it more speedily. That motion drew from the ministers *a full and complete acknowledgment of the innocence of the Princess*; and that acknowledgment has drawn forth, through the channel of a paper, the property of a Reverend Divine, *who has recently been made a Baronet*, a publication of the Depositions AGAINST the Princess; but, with shame for my country, with shame for the English press; and with indignation inexpressible against its conductors, I say it, while the documents *against* her have all been poured forth in hasty succession, her *defence*; her able, her satisfactory, her convincing, her incontrovertible answer to all, and every one of the charges against her, and her exposure of the injustice and malice and baseness of her enemies, have been carefully, by these same prints; the prints attached to *both the political factions*, been kept from the public eye!

Any thing so completely base as this I do not recollect to have before witnessed, even in the conduct of the London press; but, my friend, this nefarious attempt to support injustice will not succeed. In the present Double Number of my Register I have inserted *all* the Evidence against the Princess; in another Number, next week, of the same description, I shall insert *the whole of her defence*; and, thus you will have before you *the whole* of what has been called THE BOOK. You will then be at no loss to decide upon *every* point relating to this important affair, and upon the conduct of all the parties, who, by these documents, will be brought under your view.

In the mean while I must beg leave to point out the necessity of reading all the subjoined documents with great care. Every word will be found to be of importance, when you come to the perusal of the Princess's Defence. I shall have great pleasure in publishing and in circulating it through the world; and when that is done, let her base enemies "go to "supper with what appetite they may."

I am your faithful friend,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. In the placing of the documents in pages 409 and 410, of the second sheet of the present Number, there is a mistake. They should have come into the next Number. The Printer has also erred in supposing and noting that those documents do not make part of THE BOOK. They *do* make part of the Book, and their *proper place* will be pointed out in the next Number.—I hope I shall be excused for sending forth the accusation unaccompanied by the defence, but, it has been out of my power to avoid it. Yet, I think it my duty to state here, that, after a careful perusal of the whole of the Book, great part of which I had, indeed, seen long ago, I have no hesitation in saying, that there cannot rest, in the mind of any man of sound judgment and without undue bias, the smallest doubt, that *all*; yes, *all* the accusations against the Princess, were false, and the production of a base and malicious conspiracy against her, the object of which was totally to destroy her reputation and degrade her for ever from all rank and dignity in the country. This is my sincere and decided opinion; and in this opinion I am confident I shall be joined by every impartial person in the kingdom.



## THE BOOK.

## THE REPORT OF THE FOUR LORDS.

*May it please your Majesty.*—Your Majesty having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, a copy of which is annexed to this Report, to "authorize, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an abstract of which had been laid before your Majesty, and to examine upon oath such persons as we should see fit, touching and concerning the same, and to report to Your Majesty the result of such examinations," We have, in dutiful obedience to Your Majesty's commands, proceeded to examine the several witnesses, the copies of whose depositions we have hereunto annexed; and, in further execution of the said commands we now most respectfully submit to Your Majesty the report of these examinations as it has appeared to us: But we beg leave at the same time humbly to refer Your Majesty, for more complete information, to the examinations themselves, in order to correct any error of judgment, into which we may have unintentionally fallen, with respect to any part of this business. On a reference to the above-mentioned declarations, as the necessary foundation of all our proceedings, we found that they consisted in certain statements, which had been laid before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respecting the conduct of Her Royal Highness the Princess. That these statements, not only imputed to Her Royal Highness great impropriety and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observation of the informants, the following most important facts; viz. That Her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1802, in consequence of an illicit intercourse, and that she had in the same year been secretly delivered of a male child, which child had ever since that period been brought up by Her Royal Highness, in her own house, and under her immediate inspection.—These allegations thus made, had, as we found, been followed by declarations from other persons, who had not indeed spoken to the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of Her Royal Highness, but had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so when connected with the assertions already mentioned.—In the painful situation, in which His Royal Highness was placed, by these communications, we learnt that His Royal Highness had adopted the only course which could, in our judgment, with propriety be followed. When informations such as these, had been thus confidently alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent,) one line only could be pursued.—Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of State, so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and, by possibility, affecting the Succession of your Majesty's crown.—Your Majesty had been pleased, on your part, to view the subject in the same light.

Considering it as a matter which, on every account, demanded the most immediate investigation, your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt concerning them.—On this review therefore of the matters thus alleged, and of the course hitherto pursued upon them, we deemed it proper, in the first place, to examine those persons in whose declarations the occasion for this Inquiry had originated. Because if they, on being examined upon oath, had retracted or varied their assertions, all necessity for further investigation might possibly have been precluded.—We accordingly first examined on oath the principal informants, Sir John Douglas, and Charlotte his wife; who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of Her Royal Highness, and the latter to all the important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to this Report, and are circumstantial and positive.—The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we had been directed to inquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it our duty to follow up the Inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information, as to the facts in question.—We thought it beyond all doubt that, in this course of inquiry, many particulars must be learnt which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearances of an actually existing pregnancy; so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess; that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.—This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty our perfect conviction that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess is the child of Her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.—The identity of the child, now with the Princess, its parentage, the place and the date of its birth, the time and the circumstances of its being first taken under Her Royal Highness's protection, are all established by such a concurrence both of positive and circumstantial evidence, as can, in our judgment, leave no question on this part of the subject. That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the Princess's house in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original declarations—a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must, in various ways have been known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit.



The testimonies on these two points are contained in the annexed depositions and letters. We have not partially abstracted them in this Report, lest, by any unintentional omission, we might weaken their effect; but we humbly offer to your Majesty this our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed on full deliberation, and pronounced without hesitation on the result of the whole Inquiry.—We do not however feel ourselves at liberty, much as we should wish it, to close our report here. Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess those declarations, on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to inquire and report, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting the conduct of Her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations.—From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this Report, particularly from the examinations of Robert Bidgood, William Cole, Frances Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, your Majesty will perceive that several strong circumstances of this description have been positively sworn to by witnesses, who cannot, in our judgment, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity, in this respect, we have seen no ground to question.—On the precise bearing and effect of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide; these we submit to your Majesty's wisdom: but we conceive it to be our duty to report on this part of the Inquiry as distinctly as on the former facts: that, as on the one hand, the facts of pregnancy and delivery are to our minds satisfactorily disproved, so on the other hand we think that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between Her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration.—We cannot close this Report, without humbly assuring your Majesty, that it was, on every account, our anxious wish to have executed this delicate trust with as little publicity as the nature of the case would possibly allow; and we entreat your Majesty's permission to express our full persuasion, that if this wish has been disappointed, the failure is not imputable to any thing unnecessarily said or done by us.—All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

(Signed) **ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.**

July 14th, 1806.—A true Copy, *J. Becket.*

#### APPENDIX. (A.)

(No. 1.)—*Copy of His Majesty's Commission.*

**GEORGE R.**—Whereas our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Thomas Lord Erskine, our Chancellor, has this day laid before us an Abstract of certain written declarations touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, we do hereby authorize, empower, and direct the said Thomas Lord Erskine, our Chancellor, our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George John Earl Spencer, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor W. Windham, Lord Grenville, First Commissioner of our Treasury, and our right trusty and well-be-

loved Councillor Edward Lord Ellenborough, our Chief Justice, to hold pleas before our self, to inquire into the truth of the same, and to examine, upon oath, such persons as they shall see fit touching and concerning the same, and to report to us the result of such examinations.—

Given at our Castle of Windsor, on the 29th day of May, in the 46th year of our Reign. **G. R.**

A true Copy, *J. Becket.*

#### DEPOSITIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

(No. 2.)—*Copy of the Deposition of Charlotte Lady Douglas.*

I think I first became acquainted with the Princess of Wales in 1801. Sir John Douglas had a house at Blackheath. One day, in November 1801, the snow was lying on the ground. The Princess and a Lady, who, I believe, was Miss Heyman, came on foot, and walked several times before the door. Lady Stewart was with me, and said, she thought that the Princess wanted something, and that I ought to go to her. I went to her. She said, she did not want any thing, but she would walk in; that I had a very pretty little girl. She came in and staid some time. About a fortnight after Sir J. D. and I received an invitation to go to Montague-house; after that I was very frequently at Montague-house, and dined there. The Princess dined frequently with us. About May or June, 1802, the Princess first talked to me about her own conduct. Sir S. Smith, who had been Sir John's friend for more than twenty years, came to England about November, 1801, and came to live in our house. I understood the Princess knew Sir Sydney Smith before she was Princess of Wales. The Princess saw Sir S. Smith as frequently as ourselves. We were usually kept at Montague-house later than the rest of the party, often till three or four o'clock in the morning. I never observed any impropriety of conduct between Sir S. Smith and the Princess. I made the Princess a visit at Montague-house in March, 1802, for about a fortnight. She desired me to come there, because Miss Garth was ill. In May or June following, the Princess came to my house alone: she said she came to tell me something that had happened to her, and desired me to guess. I guessed several things, and at last I said, I could not guess any thing more. She then said she was pregnant, and that the child had come to life. I don't know whether she said on that day or a few days before, that she was at breakfast at Lady Willoughby's, that the milk flowed up to her breast and came through her gown; that she threw a napkin over herself, and went with Lady Willoughby into her room, and adjusted herself to prevent its being observed. She never told me who was the father of the child. She said she hoped it would be a boy. She said, that if it was discovered, she would give the Prince of Wales the credit of being the father, for she had slept two nights at Carlton-house within the year. I said that I should go abroad to my mother. The Princess said she should manage it very well, and if things came to the worst, she would give the Prince the credit of it. While I was at Montague-house, in March, I was with child, and one day I said I was very sick, and the Princess desired Mrs. Sander to get me a saline draught. She then said that she was very sick herself, and that she would take a saline draft too. I observed, that she could not want one, and I looked at her. The Princess said, yes, I do. What do



you look at me for with your wicked eyes? you are always finding me out. Mrs. Sander looked very much distressed; she gave us a saline draught each. This was the first time I had any suspicion of her being with child. The Princess never said who was the father. When she first told me she was with child, I rather suspected that Sir S. Smith was the father, but only because the Princess was very partial to him. I never knew he was with her alone. We had constant intercourse with the Princess from the time when I was at Montague-house till the end of October. After she had first communicated to me that she was with child, she frequently spoke upon the subject. She was bled twice during the time. She recommended me to be bled too, and said, it would make you have a better time. Mr. Edmeades bled her; she said, one of the days that Mr. Edmeades bled her, that she had a violent heat in her blood, and that Mr. Edmeades should bleed her. I told the Princess that I was very anxious how she would manage to be brought to bed, without its being known: that I hoped she had a safe person.—She said, yes: she should have a person from abroad; that she had a great horror of having any man about her upon such an occasion—she said, I am confident in my own plans, and I wish you would not speak to me on that subject again. She said, I shall tell every thing to Sander. I think this was on the day on which she told me of what had happened at Lady Willoughby's.—Sander was a very good woman, and might be trusted, and that she must be with her at the labour; that she would send Miss Gouch to Brunswick, and Miss Milfield was too young to be trusted, and must be sent out of the way. I was brought to bed on the 23d July, 1802. The Princess insisted on being present. I determined that she should not, but I meant to avoid it without offending her. On the day on which I was brought to bed, she came to my house and insisted on coming in. Dr. Mackie, who attended me, locked the door, and said she should not come in, but there was another door on the opposite side of the room, which was not locked, and she came in at that door, and was present during the time of the labour, and took the child as soon as it was born, and said she was very glad she had seen the whole of it. The Princess's pregnancy appeared to me to be very visible. She wore a cushion behind, and made Miss Saunder make one for me. During my lying-in the Princess came one day with Mrs. Fitzgerald. She sent Mrs. F. away, and took a chair, and sat by my bedside. She said, you will hear of my taking children in baskets, but you won't take any notice of it. I shall have them brought by a poor woman in a basket. I shall do it as a cover to have my own brought to me in that way; or, that is the way in which I must have my own brought when I have it. Very soon after this two children, who were twins, were brought by a poor woman in a basket. The Princess took them, and had them carried up into her room, and the Princess washed them herself. The Princess told me this herself. The father, a few days afterwards, came and insisted on having the children, and they were given to him.—The Princess afterwards said to me, "You see I took the children, and it answered very well."—The father had got them back, and she could not blame him. That she should take other children, and have quite a nursery. I saw the Princess on a Sunday, either the 30th or 31st October, 1802,

walking before her door. She was dressed so as to conceal her pregnancy. She had a long cloak, and a very great muff. She had just returned from Greenwich Church. She looked very ill, and I thought must be very near her time.—About a week or nine or ten days after this, I received a note from the Princess, to desire that I would not come to Montague House, for they were apprehensive that the children she had taken had had the measles in their clothes, and that she was afraid my child might take it. When the Princess came to see me during my lying-in, she told me that, when she should be brought to bed, she wished I would not come to her for some time, for she might be confused in seeing me. About the end of December I went to Gloucestershire, and stayed there about a month. When I returned, which was in January, I went to Montague House, and was let in. The Princess was packing up something in a black box. Upon the sofa a child was lying, covered over with a piece of red cloth. The Princess got up, and took me by the hand. She then led me to the sofa, and said, there is the child, I had him only two days after I saw you. The words were, either I had him, or I was brought to bed: the words were such as clearly imported that it was her own child. She said she got very well through it; she shewed me a mark on the child's hand, it is a pink mark. The Princess said, she has a mark like your little girl. I saw the child afterwards, frequently with the Princess quite till Christmas, 1803, when I left Blackheath. I saw the mark upon the child's hand, and I am sure it was the same child, I never saw any other child there. The Princess Charlotte used to see the child and play with him. The child used to call the Princess of Wales "Mamma." I saw the child looking at the window of the Princess's house about a month ago, before the Princess went into Devonshire, and I am sure that it was the same child. Not long after I had first seen the child, the Princess said, that she had the child at first to sleep with her for a few nights; but it made her nervous, and now they had got a regular nurse for her.—She said, We gave it a little milk at first, but it was too much for me, and now we breed it by hand, and it does very well. I can swear positively that the child I saw at the window is the same child as the Princess told me she had two days after she parted with me. The child was called William. I never heard that it had any other name. When the child was in long clothes, we breakfasted one day with the Princess, and she said to Sir John Douglas, This is the Deptford boy. Independently of the Princess's confessions to me, I can swear that she was pregnant in 1802. In October, 1804, when we returned from Devonshire, I left my card at Montague House, and on the 4th of October I received a letter from Mrs. Vernon, desiring me not to come any more to Montague House. I had never, at this time, mentioned the Princess's being with child, or being delivered of a child, to any person, not even to Sir John Douglas. After receiving Mrs. Vernon's letter, I wrote to the Princess on the subject. The letter was sent back unopened. I then wrote to Mrs. Fitzgerald, saying, that I thought myself extremely ill-used. In two or three days after this, I received an anonymous letter which I produce, and have marked with the letter A,\* and signed with my name, both on the

\* No copy of this letter has been sent to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.



letter and the envelope. The Princess of Wales has told me, that she got a bed-fellow whenever she could, that nothing was more wholesome: she said, that nothing was more convenient than her room; it stands at the head of the staircase which leads into the Park, and I have bolts in the inside, and have a bed-fellow whenever I like. I wonder you can be satisfied only with Sir John. She said this more than once. She has told me that Sir Sydney Smith had lain with her. That she believed all men liked a bed-fellow, but Sir Sydney better than any body else; that the Prince was the most complaisant man in the world; that she did what she liked, went where she liked, and had what bed-fellow she liked, and the Prince paid for all.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE DOUGLAS.

June 1, 1806.

Sworn before us, June 1st, 1806, at Lord Grenville's, Downing-street, Westminster.

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE, SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

A true Copy, J. Becket.

(No. 3.)—*The Deposition of Sir J. Douglas, Knt.*

I had a house at Blackheath, in 1801. Sir Sydney used to come to my house. I had a bed for him. The Princess of Wales formed an acquaintance with Lady Douglas, and came frequently to our house. I thought she came more for Sir Sydney Smith than for us. After she had been some time acquainted with us, she appeared to me to be with child. One day she leaned on the sofa, and put her hand upon her stomach, and said,—Sir John, I shall never be Queen of England.—I said, Not if you don't deserve it. She seemed angry at first. In 1804, on the 27th of October, I received two letters by the two-penny post, one addressed to me, which I now produce, and have marked with the letter (B,\* both on the envelope and the enclosure, and the other letter addressed to Lady Douglas, and which I now produce, and have marked with the letter (C,)\* both on the envelope and enclosure.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS.

June 1.

Sworn before us, at Lord Grenville's house, in Downing-street, Westminster, June 1, 1806.

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE, SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH

\* No copy of these letters has been sent to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

(No. 4.)—*The Deposition of Robert Bidgood.*

I have lived with the Prince twenty-three years next September, I went to the Princess in March 1798, and have lived with Her Royal Highness ever since. About the year 1802, early in that year, I first observed Sir Sydney Smith come to Montague House; he used to stay very late at night; I have seen him early in the morning there about ten or eleven o'clock. He was at Sir John Douglas's; and was in the habit, as well as Sir John and Lady Douglas, of dining, or having luncheon, or supping there almost every day. I saw Sir Sydney Smith one day, in 1802, in the blue room, about eleven o'clock in the morning, which is full two hours before we ever expected to see company. I asked the servants why they did not let me know that he was there. The footman informed me that they had let no person in. There was a private door to the Park, by which he might have come in if he

had a key to it, and have got into the blue room without any of the servants perceiving him. I never observed any appearance of the Princess which could lead me to suppose that she was with child. I first observed Captain Manby come to Montague House either the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804. I was waiting one day in the anti-room, Captain Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away; he was a long time with the Princess, and as I stood on the steps, waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and in the reflection of the looking-glass, I saw them salute each other, I mean, that they kissed each other's lips. Captain Manby then went away. I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hand, and wipe her eyes as if she was crying, and went into the drawing-room. The Princess went to Southend in May, 1804, I went with her: we were there, I believe, about six weeks before the Africaine came in. Sicard was very often watching with a glass to see when the ship would arrive. One day he said he saw the Africaine, and soon after the Captain put off in a boat from the ship. Sicard went down the shrubbery to meet him. When the Captain came on shore, Sicard conducted him to the Princess's house, and he dined there with the Princess and her Ladies. After this he came very frequently to see the Princess. The Princess had two houses on the Cliff, Nos. 8 and 9. She afterwards took the drawing-room of No. 7, which communicated by the balcony with No. 8, the three houses being adjoining. The Princess used to dine in No. 8, and after dinner to remove with the company into No. 7, and I have several times seen the Princess, after having gone into No. 7 with Captain Manby and the rest of the company, retire alone with Captain Manby from No. 7, through No. 8, into No. 9, which was the house in which the Princess slept; I suspected that Captain Manby slept frequently in the house. It was a subject of conversation in the house. Hints were given by the servants, and I believe that others suspected it as well as myself.—The Princess took a child, which I understood was brought into the house by Stikeman. I waited only one week in three, and I was not there at the time the child was brought, but I saw it there early in 1803. The child who is now with the Princess is the same as I saw there early in 1803; it has a mark on its left hand. Austin is the name of the man who was said to be the father. Austin's wife is, I believe, still alive. She has had another child, and has brought it sometimes to Montague House. It is very like the child who lives with the Princess. Mrs. Gosden was employed as a nurse to the child, and she used to bring the child to the Princess as soon as the Princess awoke, and the child used to stay with Her Royal Highness the whole morning. The Princess appeared to be extremely fond of the child, and still appears so.

(Signed) R. BIDGOOD.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in Downing-street, the 6th day of June, 1806.

(Signed) SPENCER, GRENVILLE.

(No. 5.)—*The Deposition of William Cole.*

I have lived with the Princess of Wales ever since her marriage. Sir Sydney Smith first visited at Montague House about 1802. I have observed the Princess too familiar with Sir Sydney Smith. One day, I think about February in that



year, the Princess ordered some sandwiches; I carried them into the blue room to her. Sir Sydney Smith was there; I was surprised to see him there, he must have come in from the Park; if he had been let in from Blackheath, he must have passed through the room in which I was in waiting. When I had left the sandwiches, I returned, after some time, into the room, and Sir Sydney Smith was sitting very close to the Princess, on the sofa. I looked at him and at Her Royal Highness. She caught my eye, and saw that I noticed the manner in which they were sitting together. They appeared both a little confused when I came into the room. A short time before this, one night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a man go into the house from the Park, wrapped up in a great coat. I did not give any alarm, for the impression on my mind was, that it was not a thief. Soon after I had seen the Princess and Sir Sydney Smith sitting together on the sofa, the Duke of Kent sent for me, and told me, that the Princess would be very glad if I would do the duty in town, because she had business to do in town which she would rather trust to me than any body else.—The Duke said, that the Princess had thought it would be more agreeable to me to be told this by him than through Sicard. After this I never attended at Montague House, but occasionally, when the Princess sent for me. About July, 1802, I observed that the Princess had grown very large, and in the latter end of the same year she appeared to be grown thin; and I observed it to Miss Sander, who said that the Princess was much thinner than she had been: I had not any idea of the Princess being with child. Mr. Lawrence, the Painter, used to go to Montague House, about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting; the Princess and he have slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess at eleven and twelve o'clock at night. He has been there as late as one or two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw him with the Princess in the blue room, after the Ladies had retired. Some time afterwards, when I supposed that he had gone to his room, I went to see that all was safe, and I found the blue room door locked, and heard a whispering in it, and I went away.

(Signed) WM. COLE.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in  
Downing-street, the 6th day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) SPENCER.  
GRENVILLE.

(No. 6.)—*The Deposition of Frances Lloyd.*

I have lived twelve years with the Princess of Wales next October. I am in the coffee-room; my situation in the coffee-room does not give me opportunities of seeing the Princess. I do not see her sometimes for months. Mr. Milles attended me for a cold. He asked me if the Prince came to Blackheath backwards and forwards, or something to that effect, for the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child. This must have been three or four years ago. It may have been five years ago. I think it must have been some time before the child was brought to the Princess. I remember the child being brought, it was brought into my room. I had orders sent to me to give the mother arrow-root, with directions how to make it, to wean the child, and I gave it to the mother, and she took the child away; afterwards

the mother brought the child back again. Whether it was a week, ten days, or a fortnight, I cannot say, but it might be about that time. The second time the mother brought the child, she brought it into my room; I asked her, how a mother could part with her child? I am not sure which time I asked this.—The mother cried, and said she could not afford to keep it. The child was said to be about four months old when it was brought. I did not particularly observe it myself.

(Signed)

FRANCES LLOYD.

I was at Ramsgate with the Princess in 1805.—One morning, when we were in the house at East Cliff, somebody, I do not recollect who, knocked at my door, and desired me to get up, to prepare breakfast for the Princess; this was about six o'clock; I was asleep. During the whole time I was in the Princess's service I had never been called up before, to make breakfast for the Princess. I slept in the housekeeper's room, on the ground-floor; I opened the shutters of the windows for light. I knew at that time that Captain Manby's ship was in the Downs. When I opened the shutters, I saw the Princess walking down the garden with a gentleman; she was walking down the gravel walk towards the sea. No orders had been given me over night to prepare breakfast early. The Gentleman the Princess was walking with, was a tall man; I was surprised to see the Princess walking with a Gentleman at that time in the morning; I am sure it was the Princess. While we were at Blackheath, a woman at Charlton, of the name of Townly, told me that she had some linen to wash from the Princess's house; that the linen was marked with the appearance of a miscarriage, or a delivery. The woman has since left Charlton, but she has friends there. I think it must have been before the child was brought to the Princess, that the woman told us this. I know all the women in the Princess's house. I don't think that any of them were in a state of pregnancy, and if any had, I think I must have known it.—I never told Cole, that Mary Wilson, when she supposed the Princess to be in the Library, had gone into the Princess's bed-room, and had found a man there at breakfast with the Princess; or that there was a great to do about it; and that Mary Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away if she divulged what she had seen.

(Signed) FRANCES LLOYD.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House in  
Downing-street, the 7th day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 7.)—*The Deposition of Mary Ann Wilson.*

I believe it will be ten years next quarter that I have lived with the Princess of Wales as housemaid. I wait on the Ladies who attend the Princess. I remember when the child, who is now with the Princess, was brought there. Before it came I heard say that it was to come. The mother brought the child. It appeared to be about four months old when it was brought. I remember twins being brought to the Princess before this child was brought. I never noticed the Princess's shape to be different in that year from what it was before. I never had a thought that the Princess was with child. I have heard it reported. It is a good while ago. I never myself suspected her being with child. I think



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he could not have been with child, and have  
one on to her time without my knowing it. I  
was at South-end with the Princess. Captain  
Manby used to visit the Princess there. I make  
the Princess's bed, and have been in the habit of  
making it ever since I lived with Her Royal  
Highness. Another maid, whose name is Ann  
Bee, assisted with me in making the bed. From  
what I observed I never had any reason to be-  
lieve that two persons had slept in the bed; I  
never saw any particular appearance in it. The  
linen was washed by Stikeman's wife.

(Signed) MARY WILSON.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in  
Downing-street, the 7th of June,  
1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 8.)—*The Deposition of Samuel Roberts.*

I am a footman to the Princess of Wales. I  
remember the child being taken by the Princess.  
I never observed any particular appearance of  
the Princess in that year—nothing that led me to  
believe that she was with child. Sir Sydney  
Smith used to visit the Princess at Blackheath.  
I never saw him alone with the Princess. He  
never stayed after eleven o'clock. I recollect  
Mr. Cole once asking me, I think three years  
ago, whether there were any favourites in the  
family. I remember saying that Captain Manby  
and Sir Sydney Smith were frequently at Black-  
heath, and dined there oftener than any other  
persons. I never knew Sir Sydney Smith to stay  
later than the ladies. I cannot say exactly at  
what hour he went, but I never remember his  
staying alone with the Princess.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in  
Downing-street, the 7th of June,  
1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 9.) *The Deposition of Thomas Stikeman.*

I have been Page to the Princess of Wales  
ever since she has been in England. When I first  
saw the child who is with the Princess, it is  
about four years ago. Her Royal Highness had  
a strong desire to have an infant, which I and all  
the house knew. I heard there was a woman  
who had twins, one of which the Princess was  
desirous to have, but the parents would not part  
with it. A woman came to the door with a pe-  
tition to get her husband replaced in the dock-  
yard, who had been removed; she had a child  
with her; I took the child, I believe, and shewed  
it to Mrs. Sander. I then returned the child to  
the woman, and made inquiries after the father,  
and afterwards desired the woman to bring the  
child again to the house, which she did. The  
child was taken to the Princess; after the  
Princess had seen it, she desired the woman to  
take it again, and bring it back in a few days,  
and Mrs. Sander was desired to provide linen  
for it. Within a few days the child was brought  
again by the mother, and was left, and has been  
with the Princess ever since. I do not recollect  
the child had any mark, but, upon reflection, I  
do recollect that the mother said he was marked  
with elder wine on the hand. The father of the  
child, whose name is Austin, lives with me at  
Fimlico. My wife is a laundress, and washed the  
linen of the Prince. Austin is employed to turn  
a mangle for me. The child was born in Brown-  
low-street, and it was baptized there; but I

only know this from the mother. The mother  
has since lain-in a second time in Brownlow-  
street. I never saw the woman to my know-  
ledge before she came with the petition to the  
door. I had no particular directions by the  
Princess to procure a child; I thought it better  
to take the child of persons of good character  
than the child of a pauper. Nothing led me,  
from the appearance of the Princess, to suppose  
that she was with child; but from her shape it is  
difficult to judge when she is with child. When  
she was with child of the Princess Charlotte, I  
should not have known it when she was far ad-  
vanced in her time, if I had not been told it. Sir  
Sydney Smith, at one time, visited very frequent-  
ly at Montague House, two or three times a  
week. At the time the Princess was altering her  
rooms in the Turkish style, Sir Sydney Smith's  
visits were very frequent. The Princess consult-  
ed him upon them. Mr. Morell was the uphol-  
sterer; Sir Sydney Smith came frequently alone.  
He staid alone with the Princess sometimes till  
eleven o'clock at night. He has been there till  
twelve o'clock and after, I believe, alone with  
the Princess. The Princess is of that lively vi-  
vacity, that she makes herself familiar with Gen-  
tlemen, which prevented my being struck with  
his staying so late. I do not believe that at that  
time any other Gentleman visited the Princess  
so frequently or stayed so late. I have seen  
the Princess, when they were alone, sitting with  
Sir Sydney Smith on the same sofa, in the blue-  
room. I had access to the blue-room at all times.  
There was an inner room which opened into the  
blue-room. When that room was not lighted up, I  
did not go into it; I did not consider that I had  
a right to go into it. I had no idea on what ac-  
count I was brought here. I did not know that  
the Princess's conduct was questioned, or ques-  
tionable. I was with the Princess at Ramsgate;  
when she was at East Cliff, Capt. Manby was very  
frequently there; went away as late at night as  
eleven o'clock. I do not remember Fanny Lloyd  
being called up any morning to make breakfast  
for the Princess. I did not like Captain Manby's  
coming so often and staying so late, and I was  
uneasy at it. I remember a piece of plate, a sil-  
ver lamp, being sent to Captain Manby; I saw  
it in Sicard's possession; he told me, it was for  
Captain Manby, and he had a letter to send with  
it. I have never seen Captain Manby at the  
Princess's, at Ramsgate, before nine o'clock in  
the morning, but I have heard he has been there  
earlier. I had never any suspicion of there being  
any thing improper, either from the frequent vi-  
sits of Captain Manby, or from his conduct. I  
was at Catherington with the Princess; she used  
to go out generally in her own chaise. I think I  
have once or twice seen her go out with Mr.  
Hood, in his one-horse chaise; they have been  
out for two hours, or two hours and a half to-  
gether. I believe only a day or two elapsed be-  
tween the time of the child being first brought,  
and being then brought back again, and left with  
the Princess. I am sure the child was not weaned  
after it had been first brought. I do not recal-  
lect any Gentleman ever sleeping in the house.  
I do not remember Lawrence, the painter, ever  
sleeping there. The Princess seems very fond of  
the child; it is always called William Austin.

(Signed) THOS. STIKEMAN.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in  
Downing-street, the 7th day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.



(No. 10.)—*The Deposition of John Sicard.*

I have lived seven years with the Princess of Wales, am house-steward, and have been in that situation from the end of six months after I first lived with Her Royal Highness. I remember the child who is now with the Princess of Wales being brought there; it was about five months old when it was brought, it is about four years ago, just before we went to Ramsgate. I had not the least suspicion of the object of my being brought here. I had opportunity of seeing the Princess frequently; I waited on her at dinner and supper; I never observed that the Princess had the appearance of being with child: I think it was hardly possible that she should have been with child without my perceiving it. Sir Sydney Smith used to visit very frequently at Montague House, in 1802, with Sir John and Lady Douglas. He was very often, I believe, alone with the Princess, and so was Mr. Canning and other Gentlemen. I cannot say that I ever suspected Sir Sydney Smith of any improper conduct with the Princess. I never had any suspicion of the Princess acting improperly with Sir Sydney Smith, or any other Gentleman. I remember Captain Manby visiting at Montague House. The Princess of Wales did not pay for the expense of fitting up his cabin, but the linen furniture was ordered by me, by direction of the Princess, of Newberry and Jones. It was put by Newberry and Jones in the Princess's bill, and was paid for with the rest of the bill by Miss Heyman.—(Signed) JOHN SICARD.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in

Downing-street, the 7th day of

June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 11.)—*The Deposition of Charlotte Sander.*

I have lived with the Princess of Wales eleven years. I am a native of Brunswick, and came with the Princess from Brunswick. The Princess has a little boy living with her under her protection; he had a mark on his hand, but it is worn off; I first saw him four years ago, in the Autumn. The father and mother of the child are still alive; I have seen them both; the father worked in the Dock-yard at Deptford, but has now lost the use of his limbs; the father's name is Austin. The mother brought the child to the Princess when he was four months old; I was present when the child was brought to the Princess; she was in her own room up stairs, when the child was brought; she came out, and took the child herself. I understood that the child was expected before it was brought. I am sure that I never saw the child in the house before it appeared to be four months old. The Princess was not ill or indisposed in the autumn of 1802. I was dresser to Her Royal Highness; she could not be ill or indisposed without my knowing it. I am sure that she was not confined to her room, or to her bed in that autumn; there was not, to my knowledge, any other child in the house; it was hardly possible there could have been a child there without my knowing it. I have no recollection that the Princess had grown bigger in the year 1802 than usual; I am sure the Princess was not pregnant; being her dresser, I must have seen it, if she was. I solemnly and positively swear I have no reason to know or believe that the Princess of Wales has been at any time pregnant during the time I have lived with

Her Royal Highness at Montague House. I may have said to Cole, that the Princess was grown much thinner, but I do not recollect that I did. I never heard any body say any thing about the Princess being pregnant till I came here to-day. I did not expect to be asked any question to-day respecting the Princess being pregnant. Nobody came over to the Princess from Germany, in the autumn of 1802, to my knowledge. Her Royal Highness was generally blooded twice a year, but not lately. I never had any reason to suppose that the Princess received the visits of any Gentleman at improper hours. Sir Sydney Smith visited her frequently, and almost daily. He was there very late, sometimes till two o'clock in the morning. I never saw Sir Sydney Smith in a room alone with the Princess late at night. I never saw any thing which led me to suppose that Sir Sydney Smith was on a very familiar footing with the Princess of Wales. I attended the Princess of Wales to Southend. She had two houses, No. 9 and No. 8. I knew Captain Manby; he commanded the *Africaine*; he visited the Princess while his ship was there; he was frequently with the Princess. I do not know or believe, and I have no reason to believe, that Captain Manby stayed till very late hours with the Princess. I never suspected that there was any improper familiarity between them. I never expressed to any body a wish that Capt. Manby's visits were not so frequent. If the Princess had company, I was never present. The Princess was at Ramsgate in 1803; I have seen Captain Manby there frequently. He came to the Princess's house to dinner; he never stayed till late at night at the Princess's house. I was in Devonshire with the Princess lately; there was no one officer that she saw when she was in Devonshire more than the rest. I never heard from the Princess that she apprehended her conduct was questioned. When I was brought here I thought I might be questioned respecting the Princess's conduct, and I was sorry to come; I don't know why I thought so; I never saw any thing in the conduct of the Princess, while I lived with her, which would have made me uneasy if I had been her husband. When I was at Southend, I dined in the Steward's room. I can't say whether I ever heard any body in the Steward's room say any thing about the Captain (meaning Captain Manby); it is so long ago, I may have forgot it; I have seen Captain Manby alone with the Princess, at No. 9, in the drawing-room, at Southend; I have seen it only once or twice; it was at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and never later. I slept in a room next to the Princess, in the house No. 9, at Southend; I never saw Captain Manby in any part of that house but the drawing-room; I have no reason to believe he was in any other room in the house. I was at Catherington with the Princess; she was at Mr. Hood's house; I never saw any familiarity between her and Mr. Hood; I have seen her drive out in Mr. Hood's carriage with him alone; it was a gig; they used to be absent for several hours; a servant of the Princess attended them; I have delivered packets by the order of the Princess, which she gave me, sealed up to Sicard, to be by him forwarded to Captain Manby. The birth-day of the child who lives with the Princess is the 11th of July, as his mother told me; she says that he was christened at Deptford. The child had a mark on the hand, the mother told me that it was from red wine; I



believe the child came to the Princess in November.  
(Signed) C. SANDER.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in Downing-street, the 7th day of June, 1806.

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 12.)—*The Deposition of Sophia Austin.*

I know the child which is now with the Princess of Wales; I am the mother of it; I was delivered of it four years ago the 11th of next July, at Brownlow-street Hospital. I have lain in there three times; William, who is with the Princess, is the second child I laid in of there. It was marked in the right hand with red wine. My husband was a labourer in the Dock-yard at Deptford. When peace was proclaimed a number of the workmen were discharged, and my husband was one who was discharged. I went to the Princess with a petition on a Saturday, to try to get my husband restored. I lived at that time at Deptford-new-row, No. 7, with a person of the name of Bearblock; he was a milkman. The day I went to the Princess with the petition was a fortnight before the 6th of November. Mr. Bennet, a baker, in New-street, was our dealer, and I took the child to Mr. Bennet's, when I went to receive my husband's wages, every week, from the time I left the Hospital till I carried the child to the Princess. I knew Mr. Stikeman only by having seen him once before, when I went to apply for a letter to Brownlow-street Hospital. When I went to Montague-house, I desired Mr. Stikeman to present my petition. He said they were denied to do such things, but seeing me with a baby, he could do no less. He then took the child from me, and was a long time gone; he then brought me back the child, and brought half a guinea, which the Ladies sent me. He said, if the child had been younger, he thought he could have got it taken care of for me, but desired that I would come up again; I went up again on the Monday following, and I saw Mr. Stikeman; Mr. Stikeman afterwards came several times to us, and appointed me to take the child to Montague-house on the 5th of November, but it rained all day, and I did not take it. Mr. Stikeman came down to me on the Saturday, the 6th of November, and I took the child on that day to the Princess's house. The Princess was out, I waited till she returned; she saw the child, and asked its age. I went down into the coffee room, and they gave me some arrow-root to wean the child, for I was suckling the child at this time, and when I had weaned the child, I was to bring it and leave it with the Princess. I did wean the child, and brought it to the Princess's house on the 15th of November, and left it there, and it has been with the Princess ever since. I saw the child last Whit-Monday, and I swear that it is my child.

(Signed) SOPHIA AUSTIN.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house in Downing-street, the 7th day of June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 13.)

20th June, 1806.

My Lord,—In consequence of certain inquiries directed by His Majesty, Lady Douglas, wife of Sir John Douglas, of the Marines, has deposed upon oath, that she was told by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, that at a breakfast at Lady Willoughby's house in May or June, 1802, &c.

[Extract from Lady Douglas's Deposition.]

It being material to ascertain, as far as possible, the truth of this fact, I am to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to desire Lady Willoughby to put down in writing every circumstance in any manner relative thereto (if any such there be) of which her Ladyship has any recollection; and also to apprise me, for His Majesty's information, whether at any time, during the course of the above-mentioned year, Lady Willoughby observed any such alteration in the Princess's shape, or any other circumstances, as might induce her Ladyship to believe that Her Royal Highness was then pregnant.—I am, &c.

SPENCER.

(No. 14.)

Sidmouth, 21st June, 1806.

My dear Lord,—In obedience to your commands, I lost no time in communicating to Lady Willoughby the important subject of your private letter, dated the 20th instant, and I have the honour of enclosing a letter to your Lordship from Lady Willoughby.—I have the honour, &c.

GWYDIR.

(No. 15.)

My Lord,—In obedience to the command contained in your Lordship's letter, communicated to me by Lord Gwydir, I have the honour to inform you, that I have no recollection whatever of the fact stated to have taken place during a breakfast at Whitehall, in May or June, 1802; nor do I bear in mind any particular circumstances relative to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the period to which you allude.—I have the honour, &c.

June 21, 1806.

Earl Spencer.

WILLOUGHBY.

(No. 16.)

Extract from the Register of the Births and Baptisms of Children born in the Brownlow-street Lying-in Hospital.

Born,	1802,	Baptized,
8,	Thomas, of Richard and Eliz. Austin, May,	20 July,
11,	William, of Samuel and Sophia Austin,	15

The above are the only two entries under the name of Austin, about the period in question, and were extracted by me. No description of the children is preserved.

CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

June 23, 1806.

(No. 17.)—*The Deposition of Elizabeth Gosden.*

I am the wife of Francis Gosden, who is a servant of the Princess of Wales, and has lived with Her Royal Highness eleven years. In November, 1802, I was sent for to the Princess's house

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to look after a little child. I understood that he had been then nine days in the house. I was nurse to the child. One of the Ladies, I think Miss Sander, delivered the child to me, and told me Her Royal Highness wished me to take care of him. The child never slept with the Princess. I sometimes used to take him to the Princess before she was up, and leave him with her on her bed. The child had a mark on the hand; it appeared to be a stain of wine, but is now worn out. I was about a year and three quarters with the child. The mother used to come often to see him. I never saw the Princess dress the child, or take off its things herself, but she has seen me do it. The child is not so much now with the Princess as he was.

(Signed) ELIZABETH GOSDEN.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in  
Downing-street, the 23d day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 18.)—*The Deposition of Betty Townley.*

I lived at Charlton sixteen years, and till within the last two years I was a laundress, and used to wash linen for the Princess of Wales's family. After the Princess left Charlton, and went to Blackheath, I used to go over to Blackheath to fetch the linen to wash. I have had linen from the Princess's house the same as other Ladies, I mean, that there were such appearances on it as might arise from natural causes to which women are subject. I never washed the Princess's own bed linen, but once or twice occasionally. I recollect one bundle of linen once coming, which I thought rather more marked than usual. They told me the Princess had been bled with leeches, and it dirtied the linen more. The servants told me so, but I don't remember who the servants were that told me so. I recollect once I came to town and left the linen with my daughter to wash; I looked at the clothes slowly before I went, and counted them, and my daughter and a woman she employed with her, washed them, while I was in town. I thought when I looked them over, that there might be something more than usual; my opinion was, that it was from a miscarriage, the linen had the appearance of a miscarriage. I believed it at the time. They were fine damask napkins, and some of them marked with a little red crown in the corner, and some without marks. I might mention it to Fanny Lloyd. I don't recollect when this was, but it must be more than two years and a half ago, for I did not wash for the Princess's family but very little for the last six months. Mary Wilson used to give me the linen, and I believe it was she who told me the Princess was bled with leeches, but the appearance of the linen which I have spoken of before was different from that which it was said was stained by bleeding with leeches. I remember the child coming, I used to wash the linen for the child; and Mrs. Gosden, who nursed the child, used to pay me for it. I kept a book in which I entered the linen I washed. I am not sure whether I have it still, but if I have, it is in a chest at my daughter's, at Charlton, and I will produce it if I can find it.

(Signed) B. TOWNLEY.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in  
Downing-street, the 23d day of June,  
1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 19.)—*The Deposition of Thomas Edmeades, of Greenwich, Surgeon and Apothecary.*

I am a Surgeon and Apothecary at Greenwich, and was appointed the Surgeon and Apothecary of the Princess of Wales in 1801. From that time I have attended Her Royal Highness and her Household. I know Fanny Lloyd who attended in the coffee-room at the Princess's; I have frequently attended her for colds. I do not recollect that I ever said any thing to her respecting the Princess of Wales; it never once entered my thoughts, while I attended the Princess, that she was pregnant; I never said that she was so to Fanny Lloyd. I have bled the Princess twice. The second bleeding was in 1802, and it was in the June quarter, as appears by the book I kept. I do not know what she was bled for; it was at her own desire; it was not by any medical advice. I was unwilling to do it, but she wished it. If I recollect, she complained of a pain in her chest, but I do not remember that she had any illness. I did not use to bleed her twice a year. I certainly saw Her Royal Highness in November, 1802; I saw her on the 16th of November, but I had not any idea of her being then with child. I did not attend her on the 16th of November, but I saw her then. I was visiting a child; (a male child), from Deptford. I have no recollection of having seen the Princess in Oct. 1802. The child must have been from three to five months old, when I first saw it. I have no recollection of the Princess having been ill about the end of October, 1802. I have visited the child very often since, and I have always understood it to be the same child. The Princess used sometimes to send for leeches, and had them from me. I do not think that I attended the Princess, or saw her often in the Summer and Autumn of 1802. I had not the sole care of the Princess's health during the time I have spoken of; Sir Francis Millman attended her occasionally.

(Signed) THOMAS EDMEADES.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in  
Downing-street, the 25th day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 20.)—*The Deposition of Samuel Gillam Mills, of Greenwich, Surgeon.*

I am a Surgeon at Greenwich, have been in partnership with Mr. Edmeades since 1800; before he was my partner I attended the Princess of Wales's family from the time of her coming to Blackheath from Charlton; I was appointed by the Princess her Surgeon in April, 1801, by a written appointment, and from that time I never attended Her Royal Highness or any of the servants in my medical capacity, except that I once attended Miss Gouch, and once Miss Millfield; there was a child brought to the Princess while I attended her; I was called upon to examine the child; it was a girl. It must have been in 1801, or thereabouts. The child afterwards had the measles, and I attended her. When first I saw the child I think it must have been about ten months old; it must have been prior to April, 1801. I understood that the child was taken through charity. I remember that there was a female servant who attended in the coffee-room. I never said to that woman, or to any other person, that the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child; and I never thought so, or surmised any thing of the kind. I was once sent for by Her Royal





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Highness to bleed her; I was not at home, and Mr. Edmeades bled her. I had bled her two or three times before, it was by direction of Sir Francis Millman, it was for an inflammation she had on the lungs. As much as I knew, it was not usual for the Princess to be bled twice a year. I don't know that any other medical person attended her at the time that I did, nor do I believe that there did. I don't know that Sir Francis Millman had advised that she should be bled at the time that I was sent for, and was not at home, nor what was the cause of her being then bled. I do recollect something of having attended the servant, who was in the coffee-room, for a cold; but I am sure I never said to her that the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was so. I have known that the Princess had frequently sent to Mr. Edmeades for leeches. When I saw the female child, Mrs. Sander was in the room, and some other servants, but I don't recollect who; I was sent for to see, whether there was any disease about the child, to see whether it was a healthy child, as Her Royal Highness meant to take it under her patronage; the child could just walk alone. I saw the child frequently afterwards, it was one time with Bidgood, and another time with Gosden and his wife. I don't recollect that the Princess was by at any time when I saw the child; I never saw the child in Montague-house when I attended it as a patient, but when I was first sent for to see if the child had any disease, it was in Montague-house.

(Signed) SAM. GILLAM MILLS.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in  
Downing-street, the 25th day of  
June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,

GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

A true Copy, J. Becket.

(No. 21.)—*The Deposition of Harriet Fitzgerald.*

I came first to live with the Princess of Wales in 1801, merely as a friend and companion, and have continued to live with Her Royal Highness till this time. I know Lady Douglas; I remember her living-in; it happened by accident that Her Royal Highness was in the house at the time of Lady Douglas's delivery. I think it was in July, 1802. I was there myself, the Princess was not in the room at the time Lady Douglas was delivered; there was certainly no appearance of the Princess being pregnant at that time. I saw the Princess at that time every day, and at all hours. I believe it to be quite impossible that the Princess should have been with child without my observing it. I never was at a breakfast with the Princess at Lady Willoughby's. The Princess took a little girl into the house about nine years ago. I was not in the house at the time. I was in the house when the boy, who is now there, was brought there. She had said before, openly, that she should like to have a child, and she had asked the servant who brought the child, if he knew of any persons who would part with a child. I was at South End with the Princess. I remember Captain Manby being there sometimes. He was not there very often; he used to come at different hours as the tide served; he dined there, but never stayed late; I was at South End all the time the Princess was there, I cannot recollect that I have seen Captain Manby there, or known him to be there later than nine, or half after nine; I never knew of any correspondence by letter

with him when he was abroad. I don't recollect to have seen him ever early in the morning at the Princess's; I was at Ramsgate with the Princess, Captain Manby may have dined there once, he never slept there to my knowledge, nor do I believe he did. The Princess rises at different hours, seldom before ten or eleven. I never knew her up at six o'clock in the morning. If she had been up so early I should not have known it, not being up so early myself. I remember the Princess giving Captain Manby an ink-stand. He had the care of two boys, whom she protected. I cannot say that Captain Manby did not sleep at South End. He may have slept in the village, but I believe he never slept in the Princess's house. I was at Catherington with the Princess. I remember Her Royal Highness going out in an open carriage with the present Lord Hood; I believe Lord Hood's servant attended them; there was only one servant, and no other carriage with them. I was at Dawlish this summer with the Princess, and afterwards at Mount Edgecumbe. The Princess saw a great deal of company there; Sir Richard Strachan used to come there. I do not know what was the cause of his discontinuing his visits there. I remember Sir Sydney Smith being frequently at Montague-house; he was sometimes there as late as twelve or one o'clock in the morning, but never alone that I know of. The Princess was not in the room when Lady Douglas was brought to-bed; I know she was not, because I was in the room myself when Lady Douglas was delivered. Dr. Mackie, of Lewisham, was the accoucher. I do not recollect Sir Sydney Smith ever being alone with the Princess in the evening. It may have happened, but I do not know that it did. I used to sit with the Princess always in the evening, but not in the morning. I was with the Princess in the Isle of Wight; Mr. Hood and Lord Amelius Beaclerk were there with her: she went there from Portsmouth.

(Signed) HARRIET FITZGERALD.

Sworn before us at Lord Grenville's  
house, in Downing-street, the 27th  
day of June, 1806, before us,

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,

GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

A true copy, J. Becket.

(No. 22.)

Whitehall, July 1, 1806.

My Lord,—The extreme importance of the business on which I have before troubled your Lordship and Lady Willoughby, makes it the indispensable duty of the persons to whom His Majesty has intrusted the inquiry, further to request that her Ladyship will have the goodness to return in writing, distinct and separate answers to the enclosed Queries. They beg leave to add, that in the discharge of the trust committed to them, they have been obliged to examine upon oath the several persons to whose testimony they have thought it right to have recourse on this occasion. They have been unwilling to give Lady Willoughby the trouble of so long a journey for that purpose, well knowing the full reliance which may be placed on every thing which shall be stated by her Ladyship in this form. But on her return to town it may probably be judged necessary, for the sake of uniformity in this most important proceeding, that she should be so good as to confirm on oath,



the truth of the written answers requested from her Ladyship.

(No Signature in the original.)

(No. 23.)

Sidmouth, July 3, 1806.

My Lord,—I immediately communicated to Lady Willoughby the Queries transmitted to me in the envelope of a letter dated July the first, which I had the honour to receive this day from your Lordship. I return the Queries with Lady Willoughby's Answers in her own hand-writing.—We are both truly sensible of your Lordship's kind attention in not requiring Lady Willoughby's personal attendance. She will most readily obey the order of the Council, should her presence become necessary.—I have the honour, &c.

GWYDIR.

To Earl Spencer, &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy, J. Becket.

(No. 24.)

Queries.

Answers.

1. Does Lady Willoughby remember seeing the Princess of Wales at breakfast or dinner at her house, either at Whitehall or Beckenham, on or about the months of May or June, 1802?

1. In the course of the last ten years the Princess of Wales has frequently done me the honour to breakfast and dine at Whitehall, and Langley, in Kent. Her Royal Highness may have been at my house in the months of May or June, 1802, but of the periods at which I had the honour of receiving her, I have no precise recollection.

2. Has her Ladyship any recollection of the circumstance of Her Royal Highness having retired from the company at such breakfast or dinner, on account, or under the pretence, of having spilt any thing over her handkerchief? And if so, did Lady Willoughby attend her Royal Highness on that occasion? and what then passed between them relative to that circumstance?

2. I do not remember her Royal Highness having at any time retired from the company either at Whitehall, or at Langley, under the pretence of having spilt any thing over her handkerchief.

3. Had Lady Willoughby frequent opportunities in the course of that year to see Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and at what periods? And did she at any time during the year, observe any appearance, which led her to suspect that the Princess of Wales was pregnant?

3. To the best of my remembrance I had few opportunities of seeing the Princess of Wales in the year 1802, and I do not recollect having observed any particular circumstances relative to her Royal Highness's appearance.

4. Is Lady Willoughby acquainted with any other circumstances leading to the same conclusion, or tending to establish the fact of a criminal intercourse or improper familiarity

4. During the ten years I have had the honour of knowing the Princess of Wales, I do not bear in mind a single instance of Her Royal Highness's conduct in society towards

between Her Royal Highness and any other person whatever? and if so, what are they? any individual, tending to establish the fact of a criminal intercourse, or improper familiarity.

WILLOUGHBY.

(No. 25.)—Robert Bidgood's farther Deposition.

The Princess used to go out in her phaeton, with coachman and helper, towards Long Reach, eight or ten times, carrying luncheon and wine with her, when Captain Manby's ship was at Long Reach; always Mrs. Fitzgerald was with her; she would go out about one, and return about five or six, sometimes sooner or later. The day the Africaine sailed from South End, the Princess ordered us to pack up for Blackheath next morning. Captain Manby was there three times a week, at least, whilst his ship lay for six weeks off South End, at the Nore; he came as tide served; used to come in a morning, and dine, and drink tea. I have seen him next morning, by ten o'clock. I suspected he slept at No. 9, the Princess's. She always put out the candles herself in the drawing-room, at No. 9, and bid me not wait to put them up. She gave me the orders as soon as she went to South End. I used to see water-jugs, basins, and towels set out opposite the Princess's door in the passage. Never saw them so left in the passage at any other time. I suspected he was there at those times, and there was a general suspicion throughout the house. Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald there, and Miss Hammond (now Lady Hood). My suspicions arose from seeing them in the glasses kiss each other, as I mentioned before, like people fond of each other, a very close kiss. Her behaviour like that of a woman attached to a man; used to be by themselves at luncheon at South End, when Ladies not sent for, a number of times. There was a pony which Captain Manby used to ride. It stood in the stable ready for him, and which Sicard used to ride. The servants used to talk and laugh about Captain Manby. It was a matter of discourse amongst them. I lived there when Sir Sidney Smith came; her manner with him appeared very familiar; she appeared very attentive to him, but I did not suspect any thing further. All the upper servants had keys of the doors to the Park, to let Her Royal Highness in and out. I used to see Sicard receive letters from Mrs. Sander to put in the post instead of the bag; this was after Captain Manby was gone to sea. I suspected them to be for Captain Manby, and others in the house supposed the same.

(Signed) R. BIDGOOD.

Sworn before us, in Downing-street, this 3d day of July, 1806.

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER, GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 26.)—Sir Francis Millman's Deposition.

I attended the Princess of Wales in the spring, and latter end of the year 1802, i. e. in March and towards the Autumn. Mr. Mills, of Greenwich, attended then as her Royal Highness's Apothecary, and Mr. Mills, and his partner, Mr. Meades have attended since. I do not know that any other medical person attended her at that time, either as apothecary or physician. In March, 1802, I attended her for a sore throat and fever. In 1803, in April, I attended her Royal Highness again, with Sir Walter Farquhar. I don't know whether she was blooded in 1802.



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She was, with difficulty, persuaded to be blood-  
ed in 1803, for a pain in her chest, saying, she  
had not been blooded before, that they could  
not find a vein in her arm. I saw no mark on  
her arm of her having been blooded before, I  
observed Her Royal Highness's person at the  
end of that year 1802. I never observed then, or  
at any other time, any thing which induced me  
to think Her Royal Highness was in a pregnant  
situation. I think it is impossible she should in  
that year have been delivered of a child without  
my observing it. She, during that year, and at  
all times, was in the habit of receiving the visits  
of the Duke of Gloucester. I never attended  
Her Royal Highness but in extraordinary illness.  
Her Royal Highness has for the last year and a  
half had her prescriptions made up at Walker  
and Young's, St. James's-street. If she had been  
a pregnant woman in June, 1802, I could not  
have helped observing it.

(Signed) FRANCIS MILLMAN.

Sworn before us, in Downing-street,  
July 3d, 1806, by the said Sir  
Francis Millman.

(Signed) ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

A true copy, J. Becket.

(No. 27).—*The Deposition of Mrs. Lisle.*

I, Hester Lisle, am in the Princess of Wales's  
family, have been so ever since Her Royal High-  
ness's marriage. I was not at South End with  
the Princess; was at Blackheath with her in  
1802, but am not perfectly sure as to dates. I  
am generally a month at a time, three months in  
the year, with Her Royal Highness, in April,  
August, and December; was so in August, 1802.  
I did not observe any alteration in Her Royal  
Highness's shape which gave me any idea that  
she was pregnant. I had no reason to know or  
believe that she was pregnant. During my at-  
tendance hardly a day passes without my seeing  
her. She could not be far advanced in pregnan-  
cy without my knowing it. I was at East Cliffe  
with Her Royal Highness, in August, 1803; I  
saw Captain Manby only once at East Cliffe, in  
August, 1803, to the best of my recollection—  
he might have been oftener; and once again at  
Deal Castle; Captain Manby landed there with  
some boys the Princess takes on charity. I saw  
Captain Manby at East Cliffe one morning, not  
particularly early. I do not know of any presents  
which the Princess made Captain Manby. I  
have seen Captain Manby at Blackheath one  
Christmas; he used to come to dine the Christ-  
mas before we were at Ramsgate. It was the  
Christmas after Mrs. Austin's child came. He  
always went away in my presence. I had no  
reason to think he staid after we (the Ladies)  
retired. He lodged on the Heath at that time.  
I believe his ship was fitting up at Deptford.  
He was there frequently. I think not every day.  
He generally came to dinner three or four times  
a week or more. I suppose he might be alone with  
her. But the Princess is in the habit of seeing  
Gentlemen and tradesmen without my being pre-  
sent; I have seen him at luncheon and dinner  
both; the boys came with him, not to dinner, and  
not generally, not above to or three times,—two  
boys;—I think. Sir Sidney Smith came also fre-  
quently the Christmas before that, to the best of  
my recollection. At dinner, when Capt. Manby  
dined, he always sat next Her Royal Highness  
the Princess of Wales; the constant company were  
Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald and myself; we all retired

with the Princess, and sat in the same room, he  
generally retired about 11 o'clock; he sat with us  
till then. This occurred three or four times a  
week, or more. Her Royal Highness, the Lady in  
Waiting, and her Page, have each a key of the  
door from the Green-house to the Park. Cap-  
tain Manby and the Princess used, when we  
were together, to be speaking together separate-  
ly, conversing separately, but not in a room  
alone together, to my knowledge. He was a  
person with whom she appeared to have greater  
pleasure in talking than to her Ladies. She be-  
haved to him only as any woman would who  
likes flirting. I should not have thought any  
married woman would have behaved properly,  
who should have behaved as Her Royal Highness  
did to Captain Manby. I can't say whether she  
was attached to Capt. Manby, only that it was  
a flirting conduct. Never saw any gallantries,  
as kissing her hand, or the like. I was with Her  
Royal Highness at Lady Sheffield's, last Christ-  
mas, in Sussex. I inquired what company was  
there when I came. She said, only Mr. John  
Chester, who was there by Her Royal Highness's  
orders; that she could get no other company to  
meet her, on account of the roads and season  
of the year. He dined and slept there that  
night. The next day other company came. Mr.  
Chester remained; I heard her Royal Highness  
say she had been ill in the night, and came and  
lighted her candle in her servant's room; I re-  
turned from Sheffield-place to Blackheath with  
the Princess. Captain Moore dined there. I  
left him and the Princess twice alone for a  
short time; he might be alone half an hour  
with her. In the room below in which we had  
been sitting, I went to look for a book to com-  
plete a set her Royal Highness was lending Cap-  
tain Moore. She made him a present of an ink-  
stand, to the best of my recollection. He was  
there one morning in January last, on the Prin-  
cess Charlotte's Birth-day. He went away be-  
fore the rest of the company; I might be absent  
twenty minutes the second time. I was away  
the night Captain Moore was there. At Lady  
Sheffield's Her Royal Highness paid more atten-  
tion to Mr. Chester than to the rest of the com-  
pany. I knew of Her Royal Highness walking  
out twice alone with Mr. Chester in the morn-  
ing; once a short time it rained—the other  
not an hour—not long. Mr. Chester is a pretty  
young man. Her attentions to him were not un-  
common, not the same as to Captain Manby. I  
am not certain whether the Princess answered  
any letters of Lady Douglas. I was at Cathe-  
rington with the Princess. Remember Mr. now  
Lord Hood, there, and the Princess going out  
airing with him alone in Mr. Hood's little whiskey,  
and his servant was with them. Mr. Hood drove;  
and staid out two or three hours, more than  
once. Three or four times. Mr. Hood dined with  
us several times, once or twice he slept in a house  
in the garden. She appeared to pay no attention  
to him but that of common civility to an inti-  
mate acquaintance. I remember the Princess  
sitting to Mr. Lawrence for her picture, at  
Blackheath and in London; I have left her at  
his house in town with him. I think Mrs. Fitz-  
gerald was with her, and she sat alone with him,  
I think, at Blackheath. I was never in her Roy-  
al Highness's confidence, but she has always been  
kind and good-natured to me. She never men-  
tioned Captain Manby particularly to me. I re-  
member her being blooded the day Lady Shef-  
field's child was christened, not several times that



I recollect, nor any other time, nor believe she was in the habit of being blooded twice a year. The Princess at one time appeared to like Lady Douglas; Sir John came frequently; Sir Sidney Smith visited about the same time with the Douglas's; I have seen Sir Sidney there very late in the evening, but not alone with the Princess; I have no reason to suspect he had a key of the Park gate; I never heard of any body being found wandering about at Blackheath. I have heard of somebody being found wandering about late at night at Mount Edgecumbe, when the Princess was there. I heard that two women and a man were seen crossing the hall. The Princess saw a great deal of company at Mount Edgecumbe. Sir Richard Straehan was reported to have spoken freely of the Princess. I did not hear that he had offered a rudeness to her person. She told me she had heard he had spoken disrespectfully of her, and therefore, I believe, wrote to him by Sir Samuel Hood.

(Signed) **HESTER LISLE.**

Sworn before us, in Downing-street,  
this third Day of July, 1806.

(Signed) **ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.**

A true copy, *J. Becket.*

(No. 28.)—*Lower Brook-street, July 4, 1806.*

My Lord,—Before your arrival in Downing-street, last night, I bespoke the indulgence of the Lords of His Majesty's council for inaccuracy as to dates, respecting any attendance at Blackheath before 1803. Having only notice in the forenoon of an examination, I could not prepare myself for it, to any period previous to that year, and I now hasten as far as the examination of my papers will permit, to correct an error, into which I fell, in stating to their Lordships that I attended Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the spring of 1802, and that I then met His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester at Blackheath. It was in the Spring of 1801, and not of 1802, that, after attending Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales for ten or twelve days, I had the honour of seeing the Duke of Gloucester at her house. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) **FR. MILLMAN.**

A true copy, *J. Becket.*

*Earl Cholmondeley, sworn July 16th, 1806.*

I have seen the Princess of Wales write frequently, and I think I am perfectly acquainted with her manner of writing.—A letter produced to his Lordship, marked (A).—This letter is not of the Princess's hand-writing.—A paper produced to his Lordship, marked (B), with a kind of drawing with the names of Sir Sydney Smith and Lady Douglas.—This paper appears to me to be written in a disguised hand. Some of the letters remarkably resemble the Princess's writing; but because of the disguise I cannot say whether it be or be not Her Royal Highness's writing.—On the cover being shewn to his Lordship, also marked (B), he gave the same answer.—His Lordship was also shewn the cover marked (C), to which his Lordship answered, I do not see the same resemblance to the Princess's writing in this paper.

**CHOLMONDELEY.**

Sworn before us, July 16th, 1806.

**ERSKINE, SPENCER,  
GRENVILLE.**

A true copy,  
*John Becket.*

**APPENDIX (B. No. 2.)—Narrative of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.**

To introduce the following relation, it is necessary for me to premise, that on entering the Prince of Wales's bed-room, where our interview took place, my Brother, after dismissing his attendants, said to me, that some circumstances had come to his knowledge with respect to a transaction with the Princess of Wales, in which he found that I had been a party concerned; that if he had not placed the most entire reliance on my attachment to him, and he was pleased to add, on the well known uprightness of my character and principles, he should certainly have felt himself in no small degree offended at having learnt the facts alluded to from others, and not in the first instance from me, which he conceived himself every way entitled to expect, but more especially from that footing of confidence on which he had ever treated me through life; but, that being fully satisfied my explanation of the matter would prove that he was not wrong in the opinion he had formed of the honourable motives that had actuated me in observing a silence with regard to him upon the subject. He then was anxiously waiting for me to proceed with a narrative, his wish to hear which he was sure he had only to express to ensure my immediate acquiescence with it. The Prince then gave me his hand, assuring me he did not feel the smallest degree of displeasure towards me, and proceeded to introduce the subject upon which he required information. When, feeling it a duty I owed to him, to withhold from his knowledge no part of the circumstances connected with it, that I could bring back to my recollection, I related the facts to him, as nearly as I can remember, in the following words:—

"About a twelvemonth since, or thereabout, (for I cannot speak positively to the exact date,) I received a note from the Princess of Wales, by which she requested me to come over to Blackheath, in order to assist her in arranging a disagreeable matter, between her, Sir Sydney Smith, and Sir John and Lady Douglas, the particulars of which she would relate to me, when I should call. I, in consequence, waited upon her, agreeably to her desire, a day or two after, when she commenced the conversation by telling me, that she supposed I knew she had at one time lived with Lady Douglas on a footing of intimacy, but that she had had reason afterwards to repent having made her acquaintance, and was therefore rejoiced when she left Blackheath for Plymouth, as she conceived that circumstance would break off all further communication between her and that Lady. That, however, contrary to her expectation, upon the return of Sir John and her from Plymouth to London, Lady Douglas had called and left her name twice or three times, notwithstanding she must have seen that admission was refused her; that having been confirmed in the opinion she had before had occasion to form of her Ladyship by an anonymous letter she had received, in which she was very strongly cautioned against renewing her acquaintance with her, both as being unworthy of her confidence, from the liberties she had allowed herself to take with the Princess's name, and the tightness of her character, she had felt herself obliged, as Lady Douglas would not take the hint that her visits were not wished for, to order Miss Vernon to write her a note, spec-



“fically telling her that they would in future be  
 “dispensed with; that the consequence of this  
 “had been an application, through one of her  
 “Ladies, in the joint names of Sir Sydney  
 “Smith, Sir John and Lady Douglas, for an  
 “audience, to require an explanation of this,  
 “which they considered as an affront, and that,  
 “being determined not to grant it, or to suffer  
 “any unpleasant discussion upon the subject,  
 “she entreated me to take whatever steps I  
 “might judge best to put an end to the matter,  
 “and rid her of all farther trouble about it. I  
 “stated in reply, that I had no knowledge of  
 “either Sir John or Lady Douglas, and there-  
 “fore could not, in the first instance, address  
 “myself to them, but that I had some ac-  
 “quaintance with Sir Sydney Smith, and if the  
 “Princess was not averse to that channel, I  
 “would try what I could in that way effect.  
 “This being assented to by the Princess, I took  
 “my leave, and immediately on my return  
 “home, wrote a note to Sir Sydney Smith, re-  
 “questing him to call on me as soon as he conve-  
 “niently could, as I had some business to speak  
 “to him upon. Sir Sydney in consequence  
 “called on me (I think) the next day, when I  
 “related to him the conversation, as above  
 “stated, that I had had with the Princess. After  
 “hearing all I had to say, he observed, that the  
 “Princess, in stating to me that her prohibition  
 “to Lady Douglas to repeat her visits at Black-  
 “heath, had led to the application for an au-  
 “dience of Her Royal Highness, had kept from  
 “me the real cause why he, as well as Sir John  
 “and Lady Douglas, had made it, as it origi-  
 “nated in a most scandalous anonymous letter,  
 “of a nature calculated to set on Sir John and  
 “him to cut each other’s throats, which, from  
 “the hand-writing and style, they were both  
 “fully convinced was the production of the  
 “Princess herself. I naturally expressed my  
 “sentiments upon such conduct, on the part of  
 “the Princess, in terms of the strongest animad-  
 “version; but, nevertheless, anxious to avoid  
 “the shameful eclat which the publication of  
 “such a fact to the world must produce, the ef-  
 “fect which its coming to the King’s knowledge  
 “would probably have on his health, from the  
 “delicate state of his nerves, and all the ad-  
 “ditional misunderstandings between His Ma-  
 “jesty and the Prince, which I foresaw would  
 “inevitably follow, were this fact, which would  
 “give the Prince so powerful a handle to  
 “express his feelings upon the countenance  
 “shewn by the King to the Princess, at a time  
 “when I knew him to be severely wounded by  
 “His Majesty’s visits to Blackheath on the one  
 “hand, and the reports he had received of the  
 “Princess’s conduct, on the other, to be brought  
 “to light, I felt it my bounden duty, as an  
 “honest man, to urge all these arguments with  
 “Sir Sydney Smith in the most forcible manner  
 “I was master of, adding also as a farther object,  
 “worthy of the most serious consideration, the  
 “danger of any appearance of ill blood in the  
 “family at such an eventful crisis, and to press  
 “upon his mind the necessity of his using his  
 “best endeavours with Sir John Douglas, not-  
 “withstanding all the provocation that had been  
 “given them, to induce him to let the matter  
 “drop, and pursue it no farther. Sir Sydney  
 “observed to me, that Sir John Douglas was a  
 “man whom, when once he had taken a line  
 “from a principle of honour, it was very difficult  
 “to persuade him to depart from it; however,

“as he thought that if any man could prevail  
 “upon him, he might flatter himself with being  
 “the most likely to persuade him from the  
 “weight he had with him; he would immediately  
 “try how far he could gain upon him, by making  
 “use of those arguments I had brought forward  
 “to induce him to drop the matter altogether.  
 “About four or five days after this, Sir Sydney  
 “called upon me again, and informed me,  
 “that upon making use, with Sir John, of  
 “those reasons which I had authorized his  
 “stating to be those by which I was actuated  
 “in making the request that he would not press  
 “the business farther, he had not been able to  
 “resist their force, but that the whole extent of  
 “promise he had been able to obtain of him,  
 “amounted to no more than that he would, under  
 “existing circumstances, remain quiet, if left un-  
 “molested, for that he would not pledge himself  
 “not to bring the subject forward hereafter,  
 “when the same motive might no longer operate  
 “to keep him silent. This result I communi-  
 “cated, to the best of my recollection, the fol-  
 “lowing day, to the Princess, who seemed sa-  
 “tisfied with it, and from that day to the pre-  
 “sent one, (November 10, 1805,) I never  
 “have heard the subject named again in any  
 “shape, until called upon by the Prince, to  
 “make known to him the circumstances of this  
 “transaction, as far as I could bring them to my  
 “recollection.”

And now having fulfilled what the Prince  
 wished me to do, to the best of my abilities, in  
 case hereafter any one by whom a narrative of  
 all the circumstances as related by Sir John and  
 Lady Douglas, of whom I was informed by my  
 brother, subsequent to our conversation, should  
 imagine that I know more of them than I have  
 herein stated, I hereby spontaneously declare, that  
 what I have written is the whole extent of what  
 I was apprized of, and had the Princess thought  
 proper to inform me of what, in the Narrative of  
 the Information given by Sir John and Lady  
 Douglas, is alluded to, I should have felt myself  
 obliged to decline all interference in the busi-  
 ness, and to have at the same time stated to her,  
 that it would be impossible for me to keep a mat-  
 ter of such importance from the knowledge of  
 the Prince. (Signed) EDWARD.

Dec. 27, 1805.

A true copy, B. Bloomfield. A true copy, J. Backet,  
 Whitehall, 29th August, 1806.

#### APPENDIX (B.)

No. 3.—For the purpose of confirming the State-  
 ment, made by Lady Douglas, of the Cir-  
 cumstances mentioned in her Narrative, the  
 following Examinations have been taken, and  
 which have been signed by the several Persons  
 who have been examined.

SARAH LAMPERT.

N. B. This witness was not examined by the  
 Commissioners; at least, no copy of any examination  
 of her’s was transmitted with the other papers; and  
 no observation is made in the Report of the Commis-  
 sioners, or in the answer of Her Royal Highness  
 upon her examinations. It has, therefore, been  
 thought that there was no necessity for publishing  
 them.—There are two of them; one dated at Chelten-  
 ham, 8th January, 1806; the other with no date of  
 place, but dated 29th March, 1806.

MR. WILLIAM LAMPERT.

N. B. The same observations apply to Mr. Wil-  
 liam Lampert’s Examination, as to those of his wife,



with this additional circumstance, that the whole of his Examination is mere hearsay.

11th January, 1806.—William Cole.

Has been with the Prince for 21 years in this month; he went with the Princess on her marriage, and remained till April, 1802.—In 1801, he says, he had reason to be dissatisfied with the Princess's conduct. During the latter part of that year he has seen Mr. Canning several times alone with the Princess, in a room adjoining to the drawing-room, for an hour or two, of which the company took notice.—In January, 1802, Sir Sidney frequently came to dine with the Princess, and their intimacy became familiar; he has frequently dined and supped at the house, and when the ladies have retired, about eleven o'clock, he has known Sir Sidney remain alone with the Princess an hour or two afterwards; his suspicions increased very much; and one night, about twelve o'clock, he saw a person wrapped up in a great coat, go across the park, into the gate to the green house, and he verily believes it was Sir Sidney.—In the month of March, 1802, the Princess ordered some sandwiches, which Cole took into the drawing-room, where he found Sir Sidney talking to the Princess; he sat down the sandwiches, and retired. In a short time he went again into the room, where he found the gentleman and lady sitting close together, in so familiar a posture as to alarm him very much, which he expressed by a start back, and a look at the gentleman. He dates his dismissal from this circumstance; for, about a fortnight afterwards, he was sent for by the Duke of Kent, who told him he had seen the Princess at court the day before: that she had expressed the greatest regard for him, and that she intended to do something for him, by employing him, as a confidential person, to do her little matters in town; and his attendance at Montague House would not be required. He received this intimation with much concern; but said, her Royal Highness's pleasure must govern him.—He says, that the cordiality between the Princess and Lady D. was very soon brought about; and, he supposes, on Sir Sidney's account; that the Princess frequently went across the heath to Lady D., where she staid till late in the evening, and that, sometimes, Lady D. and Sir Sidney have come with the Princess to Montague House late in the evening, when they have supped.—Sometime after he left Montague House, he went down, when he spoke to Fanny Lloyd, and asked her how things went on amongst them; she said, she wished he had remained amongst them; there was strange goings on; that Sir Sidney was frequently there; and that one day, when Mary Wilson supposed the Princess to be gone into the library, she went into the bed-room, where she found a man at breakfast with the Princess; that there was a great to do about it; and that Mary Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away if she divulged what she had seen.—He does not know much of what passed at Margate in 1803.—In 1804, the Princess was at Southend, where Fanny Lloyd also was; when Cole saw her after her return, he asked how they had gone on; she said, "Delightful doings, always on ship-board, or the Captain at our house."—She told him, that one evening, when all were supposed to be in bed, Mrs. Lisle met a man in the passage; but no alarm was made—this was Captain Manby; he was constantly in the house. Mr. Cole says, that Mrs.

Sander knows every thing; that she has appeared in great distress on many occasions, and has said to him, the Princess is an altered woman; he believes Sander to be a very respectable woman.—He says, that he believes Roberts to be an honest man; that Roberts has said to him—(As Roberts himself was examined by the Commissioners, and his deposition is given in Appendix A, No. 8, what Cole says he heard him say is omitted here.)—That Arthur, the gardener, is a decent man, but does not know if he is privy to any thing.—That Bidgood is a deaf quiet man, but thinks he has not been confidentially trusted.—That Mrs. Gosden was nurse to the child, and was always up-stairs with it; she is a respectable woman; but after some time, took upon herself much consequence, and refused to dine in the servants' hall.—In 1801, Lawrence, the painter, was at Montague House, for four or five days at a time, painting the Princess's picture; that he was frequently alone late in the night, with the Princess, and much suspicion was entertained of him.

WM. COLE.

14th January, 1806.—William Cole.

Says, that the Princess was at Mr. Hood's, at Satherington, near Portsmouth, for near a month in the last summer, where she took her footman and servants. That the house in which Mr. Hood lived was given up to the Princess, and he, and his family, went to reside in a small house adjoining. That the Princess and Mr. Hood very frequently went out in the forenoon, and remained out for four or five hours at a time. That they rode in a gig, attended by a boy, (a country lad) servant to Mr. Hood, and took with them cold meat; that they used to get out of the gig, and walk into the wood, leaving the boy to attend the horse and gig till their return. This happened very frequently; that the Duke of Kent called one day, and seeing the Princess's attendants at the window, came into the house, and after waiting some time, went away without seeing the Princess, who was out with Mr. Hood. This information Mr. Cole had from Fanny Lloyd. When Mr. Cole found the drawing-room, which led to the staircase to the Princess's apartments, locked, he does not know whether any person was with her, but it appeared odd to him, as he had formed some suspicions. Mr. Cole says, that he saw the Princess at Blackheath about four times in the year 1802, after he left her in April, and five or six times in London; that he had heard a story of the Princess's being with child, but cannot say that he formed an opinion that she was so; that she grew lusty, and appeared large behind; and that at the latter end of the year he made the observation, that the Princess was grown thinner. That he cannot form an opinion about the child; that he has seen an old man and woman (about 50 years of age) at Montague House on a Sunday, and has inquired who they were, when he was answered by the servants in the hall, "That is little Billy's mother," (meaning the child the Princess had taken, and which was found by Stikeman.) WM. COLE.

Temple, 30th January, 1806.—William Cole.

Says, that on the 17th of January instant, he walked from Blackheath to London with Mr. Stikeman, and, in the conversation on the road, Cole mentioned the circumstance of the little child, saying, that he was grown a fine interest-



ing boy; to which Stikeman replied, What, do you mean Billy Austin? Cole, said, Yes. Pray do the old man and woman come to see the child as usual? Stikeman said, "Old man and woman! they are not old; we have not seen them much lately; they live at Deptford;" but he appeared to avoid any conversation on the subject. Cole says, that the account of the correspondence between the Princess and Captain Manby was communicated to him by Fanny Lloyd, but she never mentioned any such correspondence having taken place through Sicard, since Captain Manby went abroad. Cole says, that he has not been in the company, or presence, of the Prince alone, or had any conversation with him on this, or any other subject, since the Princess went to live at Charlton, which is near nine years ago.

WM. COLE.

23d February, 1806.—*William Cole.*

Says, that a Gentleman and Lady were sitting close together on the sofa; but there was nothing particular in their dress, position of legs or arms, that was extraordinary; he thought it improper that a single Gentleman should be sitting quite close to a married Lady on the Sofa; and from that situation, and former observations, he thought the thing improper. The person who was alone with the Lady at late hours of the night (twelve and one o'clock), and whom he left sitting up after he went to bed, was Mr. Lawrence the painter, which happened two different nights at least. As to the observation made about Sir Sidney having a key of every door about the gardens, it was a gardener, who was complaining of the door of the green-house being left open, and the plants damaged, and who made the same to Mr. Lampert, the servant of Sir John Douglas, and which he mentioned at Cheltenham to Sir John and Mr. Lowten. Lampert said he should know the gardener again.

Temple, 4th April, 1806.

ROBERT BIDGOOD.

Have lived with the Prince 23 years on the 18th of September next, and have been with the Princess since 21st of March, 1798. In 1802 we were at Blackheath, and did not go to any other place: in 1801 Sir Sidney Smith left his card at Montague House, and he was afterwards invited to dinner; and, in the spring of 1802, Lady Douglas came to reside at the Tower, where she stayed about three weeks. During this time Sir Sidney was frequently at the House, both morning and evening, and remained till three or four o'clock in the morning. He has seen Sir Sidney in the blue parlour early (by ten o'clock) in the morning: and, on inquiring from the footmen how he came there without his knowledge, they said, they had not let him in, and knew nothing of his being there. He does not know of Sir Sidney being alone till three or four o'clock in the morning, as there were other ladies in the house. During the year 1802 the Princess used to ride out in her phaeton, attended by Mrs. Fitzgerald, and took out cold meat, and went towards Dartford, where she spent the day, and returned about six or seven in the evening. Williams, the coachman, always attended the Princess.—Lady Douglas, during the year 1802, was constantly at Montague House, and was admitted at all times. The Princess was used frequently to go to Lady Douglas's House, where Sir Sidney resided; at the end of that year there

was a misunderstanding between Lady Douglas and the Princess; and one day he saw Lady Douglas leave the house in tears, and afterwards she has not visited the Princess. Mr. Bidgood's wife has lately told him, that Fanny Lloyd told her, that Mary Wilson told Lloyd, that one day, when she went into the Princess's room, she found the Princess and Sir Sidney in the fact; that she (Wilson) immediately left the room, and fainted at the door.—In the winter of 1802, and the spring of 1803, Captain Manby became a visitor at Montague House; his frigate was fitting out at Deptford, and Bidgood has reason to believe, that the Princess fitted up his cabin, for he has seen the cotton furniture brought to the Princess to chuse the pattern, which was sent to Blake, her upholsterer, in London-street, Greenwich. When Captain Manby was about to sail, he was walking in the anti-room, to let Captain Manby out: and, as he stayed some time, Bidgood looked into the room, and from a mirror on the opposite side of the room to where Captain Manby and the Princess stood, he saw Captain Manby kissing the Princess's lips; and soon afterwards he went away. He saw the Princess, with her handkerchief to her face, and go into the drawing-room, apparently in tears.—In 1803, was not with the Princess at Margate.—In 1804, was with the Princess at Southend. We went there on the 2d of May: Sicard was constantly on the look-out for the Africaine, Captain Manby's ship; and about a month afterwards, Sicard descried the ship, before she came to the Nore. The instant the ship cast anchor, the Captain came on shore in his boat to the Princess. The Princess had two houses, Nos. 8 and 9. She lived at No. 9: and on Sicard seeing Captain Manby come on shore, he ran down the shrubbery to meet, and shewed him into the house, No. 9; Captain Manby was constantly at No. 9; and used to go in the evening on board his ship, for some weeks; but afterwards he did not return on board the ship in the evening, and Bidgood had seen him in the morning, by ten o'clock, in the House, No. 9; and, from the circumstance of towels, water, and glasses, being placed in the passage, he had reason to believe that Manby had slept there all night.—In 1805, Bidgood was not with the Princess in Hampshire.—After the Princess returned from Hampshire, Captain Hood used to visit the Princess at Blackheath alone, without his wife. Captain Hood used to come about twelve o'clock, and was shewn into the blue room, where luncheon was ordered; and the Princess and the Captain were alone together, without a lady or other attendant. He used to stay dinner, and sometimes in boots; about an hour afterwards coffee was ordered; after which the Princess retired, and Captain Hood had also left the room, and had not been let out of the house by any of the servants. Bidgood has not seen Captain Hood since about Christmas last.—Bidgood has strong suspicions that Mrs. Sander used to deliver letters to Sicard, which he conceived to be from the Princess to Captain Manby, as Sicard used to put the letters into his pocket, and not into the common bag for letters.—Mrs. Sander must be fully informed of all the circumstances above alluded to. Mary Wilson and Miss Mielfield must also know all the circumstances.—Bidgood has seen the mother (as she is called) of the little boy frequently at Montague House; the child was about three weeks old when he first saw it. The mother



was at Montague House on Monday last. The husband worked at Deptford Yard; but was discharged, and Stikeman has since employed him at his house in town. The mother appears to be better dressed than usual.

(Signed) R. BIDGOOD.

#### SARAH BIDGOOD.

About six months ago, in a conversation with Fanny Lloyd, respecting the general conduct of the Princess, she said, that whilst Sir Sidney visited the Princess, that Mary Wilson had gone into the bed-room to make up the fire, and found the Princess and Sir Sidney in such an indecent situation, that she immediately left the room, and was so shocked that she fainted away at the door.

(This witness was not examined before the Commissioners; at least, no Copy of such Examination, if there was any, was transmitted with the other Papers. The first paragraph in her examination is, however, stated above, as it is observed upon in the Princess's answer; but the remainder, not being adverted to, either by the Commissioners' Report, or by the Answer, and being all hearsay, is omitted.)

Temple, 12th May, 1806.

Frances Lloyd,—From Ripley in Surrey.

To the best of my knowledge, Mary Wilson said, that she had seen the Princess and Sir Sidney in the blue room; but she is so close a woman, that she never opens her mouth on any occasion; never heard Mary Wilson say she was so alarmed as to be in a fit.—Heard the gardener at Ramsgate say one day, at dinner, that he had seen Mr. Sicard and Captain Manby go across the lawn towards a subterraneous passage leading to the sea.—When Her Royal Highness was going to the launch, Sir Andrew Hammond and his son came the day before, and dined with her, and in the next morning, about four o'clock, after the doors of the house were open, she saw Captain Manby sitting in the drawing-room of the adjoining house to Her Royal Highness, which room belonged to her.—One morning, about six o'clock, she was called to get breakfast for Her Royal Highness, when she saw Captain Manby and her walking in the garden, at Ramsgate.—Heard from Mrs. Lisle's maid, that the Princess, when at Lady Sheffield's, went out of her bed-room, and could not find her way back; but nothing more.—About four years ago, as I think, Mr. Mills attended me for a cold, and, in conversation, he asked me if the Prince visited at our house? I said, not to my knowledge. He said the Princess certainly was with child.

FRANCES LLOYD.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. Becket.

Whitehall, 29th August, 1806.

Blackheath, Aug. 12, 1806.

Sire,—With the deepest feelings of gratitude to your Majesty, I take the first opportunity to acknowledge having received, as yesterday only, the Report from the Lords Commissioners, which was dated from the 14th of July. It was brought by Lord Erskine's footman, directed to the Princess of Wales; besides a note enclosed, the contents of which were, that Lord Erskine sent the Evidences and Report by commands of His Majesty. I had reason to flatter myself that the Lords Commissioners would not have given in the Report before they had been

properly informed of various circumstances, which must, for a feeling and delicate-minded woman, be very unpleasant to have spread, without having the means to exculpate herself. But I can, in the face of the Almighty, assure your Majesty that your Daughter-in-law is innocent, and her conduct unquestionable; free from all the indecours and improprieties which are imputed to her at present by the Lords Commissioners, upon the evidence of persons who speak as falsely as Sir John and Lady Douglas themselves. Your Majesty can be sure that I shall be anxious to give the most solemn denial in my power to all the scandalous stories of Bidgood and Cole; to make my conduct be cleared in the most satisfactory way for the tranquillity of your Majesty, for the honour of your illustrious family, and the gratification of your afflicted daughter-in-law. In the mean time I can safely trust your Majesty's gracious justice to recollect, that the whole of the evidence on which the Commissioners have given credit to the infamous stories charged against me, was taken behind my back, without my having any opportunity to contradict or explain any thing, or even to point out those persons who might have been called, to prove the little credit which was due to some of the witnesses, from their connexion with Sir John and Lady Douglas; and the absolute falsehood of parts of the evidence, which could have been completely contradicted. Oh! gracious King, I now look for that happy moment, when I may be allowed to appear again before your Majesty's eyes, and receive once more the assurance from your Majesty's own mouth that I have your gracious protection; and that you will not discard me from your friendship, of which your Majesty has been so condescending to give me so many marks of kindness; and which must be my only support, and my only consolation, in this country. I remain with sentiments of the highest esteem, veneration and unfeigned attachment, Sire, your Majesty's most dutiful, submissive, and humble Daughter-in-law and Subject,

(Signed)

CAROLINE.

To the King.

Montague House, Aug. 17th, 1806.

The Princess of Wales desires the Lord Chancellor to present her humble duty to the King, and to lay before His Majesty the accompanying letter and papers. The Princess makes this communication by his Lordship's hands, because it relates to the papers with which she has been furnished through his Lordship by His Majesty's commands.

To the Lord Chancellor.

Aug. 17th, 1806.

Sire,—Upon receiving the copy of the Report, made to your Majesty, by the Commissioners, appointed to inquire into certain charges against my conduct, I lost no time, in returning to your Majesty, my heartfelt thanks for your Majesty's goodness in commanding that copy to be communicated to me.—I wanted no adviser, but my own heart, to express my gratitude for the kindness, and protection which I have uniformly received from your Majesty. I needed no caution or reserve, in expressing my confident reliance, that that kindness and protection would not be withdrawn from me, on this trying occasion; and that your Majesty's justice would not suffer your mind to be affected; to my dis-



advantage, by any part of a Report, founded upon partial evidence, taken in my absence, upon charges, not yet communicated to me, until your Majesty had heard, what might be alleged in my behalf, in answer to it. But your Majesty will not be surprised nor displeased, that I, a woman, a stranger to the laws, and usages of your Majesty's kingdom, under charges, aimed, originally, at my life and honour, should hesitate to determine, in what manner I ought to act, even under the present circumstances, with respect to such accusations, without the assistance of advice in which I could confide. And I have had submitted to me the following observations, respecting the copies of the papers with which I have been furnished. And I humbly solicit from your Majesty's gracious condescension and justice a compliance with the requests, which arise out of them.—In the first place, it has been observed to me, that these copies of the Report, and of the accompanying papers, have come unauthenticated by the signature of any person, high, or low, whose veracity, or even accuracy, is pledged for their correctness, or to whom resort might be had, if it should be necessary, hereafter, to establish, that these papers are correct copies of the originals. I am far from insinuating that the want of such attestations was intentional. No doubt it was omitted through inadvertence; but its importance is particularly confirmed by the state, in which the copy of Mrs. Lisle's examination has been transmitted to me. For in the third page of that examination there have been two erasures; on one of which, some words have been, subsequently introduced, apparently in a different hand-writing from the body of the examination; and the passage, as it stands, is probably incorrect, because the phrase is unintelligible. And this occurs in an important part of her examination.—The humble, but earnest request, which I have to make to your Majesty, which is suggested by this observation, is, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct, that the Report, and the papers which accompany it, and which, for that purpose, I venture to transmit to your Majesty with this letter, may be examined, and then returned to me, authenticated as correct, under the signature of some person, who, having attested their accuracy, may be able to prove it.—In the second place, it has been observed to me, that the Report proceeds, by reference to certain written declarations, which the Commissioners describe as the necessary foundation of all their proceedings, and which contain, as I presume, the charge or information against my conduct. Yet copies of these written declarations have not been given to me. They are described, indeed, in the Report, as consisting in certain statements, respecting my conduct, imputing not only, gross impropriety of behaviour, but expressly asserting facts of the most confirmed, and abandoned criminality, for which, if true, my life might be forfeited. These are stated to have been followed by declarations from other persons, who, though not speaking to the same facts, had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so, as connected with the assertions already mentioned. On this, it is observed to me, that it is most important that I should know the extent, and the particulars of the charges or informations against me, and by what accusers they have been made; whether I am answering the charges of one set of accusers, or more. Whether the

authors of the original declarations, who may be collected from the Report to be Sir John and Lady Douglas, are my only accusers; and the declarations which are said to have followed, are the declarations of persons adduced as witnesses by Sir John and Lady Douglas, to confirm their accusation; or whether such declarations are the charges of persons, who have made themselves also, the authors of distinct accusations against me.—The requests, which, I humbly hope, your Majesty will think reasonable, and just to grant, and which are suggested by these further observations are,—*First*, That your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct, that I should be furnished with copies of these declarations: and, if they are rightly described, in the Report, as the necessary foundation of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, your Majesty could not, I am persuaded, but have graciously intended, in directing that I should be furnished with a copy of the Report, that I should also see this essential part of the proceeding, the foundation on which it rests.—*Secondly*, That I may be informed whether I have one or more, and how many accusers; and who they are; as the weight and credit of the accusation cannot but be much affected by the quarter from whence it originates.—*Thirdly*, That I may be informed of the time when the declarations were made. For the weight and credit of the accusation must, also, be much affected by the length of time, which my accusers may have been contented to have been the silent depositories of those heavy matters of guilt, and charge; and,—*Lastly*, That your Majesty's goodness will secure to me a speedy return of these papers, accompanied, I trust, with the further information which I have solicited; but at all events a speedy return of them. And your Majesty will see, that it is not without reason, that I make this last request, when your Majesty is informed, that, though the Report appears to have been made upon the 14th of July, yet it was not sent to me, till the 11th of the present month. A similar delay, I should, of all things, deplore. For it is with reluctance, that I yield to those suggestions, which have induced me to lay, these my humble requests, before your Majesty, since they must, at all events, in some degree, delay the arrival of that moment, to which, I look forward with so earnest, and eager an impatience; when I confidently feel, I shall completely satisfy your Majesty, that the whole of these charges are alike unfounded; and are all parts of the same conspiracy against me. Your Majesty, so satisfied, will, I can have no doubt, be as anxious as myself, to secure to me that redress, which the laws of your kingdom (administering, under your Majesty's just dispensation, equal protection and justice, to every description of your Majesty's subjects), are prepared to afford to those, who are so deeply injured as I have been. That I have in this case, the strongest claim to your Majesty's justice, I am confident I shall prove: but I cannot, as I am advised, so satisfactorily establish that claim, till your Majesty's goodness shall have directed me, to be furnished with an authentic statement of the actual charges against me, and that additional information, which it is the object of this letter most humbly, yet earnestly, to implore.—I am, Sir, your Majesty's most dutiful, submissive, and humble Daughter-in-law.

Montague-house.  
To the King.

(Signed) C. P.



*Aug. 20th, 1806.*

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to return, to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the box, as he received it this morning from His Majesty. It contains the papers he formerly sent to Her Royal Highness, and which he sends as they are, thinking that it may be, in the mean time, most agreeable to her Royal Highness.—The reason of their not having been authenticated by the Lord Chancellor, was, that he received them as copies from Earl Spencer, who was in possession of the originals; and he could not, therefore, with propriety, do so, not having himself compared them; but her Royal Highness may depend upon having other copies sent to her, which have been duly examined and certified to be so.—The box will be delivered to one of Her Royal Highness's Pages in waiting, by the principal officer attendant upon the Lord Chancellor, and he trusts he shall find full credit with Her Royal Highness; that in sending a servant formerly with the papers the moment he received them (no messenger being in waiting, and the officers who attend him being detained by their duties in court), he could not be supposed to have intended any possible disrespect, which he is incapable of shewing to any lady, but most especially to any member of His Majesty's Royal family.

*To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.*

*Lincoln's Inn Fields, Aug. 24th, 1806.*

His Majesty has been pleased to transmit to me the letter which he has received from your Royal Highness, dated the 17th instant; and to direct that I should communicate the same to the Lords Commissioners who had been commanded by His Majesty to report to His Majesty on the matters therein referred to; and I have now received His Majesty's further commands, in consequence of that letter, to acquaint your Royal Highness, that when I transmitted to your Royal Highness, by the King's commands, and under my signature, the copies of official papers, which had been laid before His Majesty, those papers were judged thereby duly authenticated, according to the usual course and forms of office; and sufficiently so, for the purposes for which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct them to be communicated to your Royal Highness.—That, nevertheless, there does not appear to be any reason for His Majesty's declining a compliance with the request which your Royal Highness has been advised to make, that those copies should, after being examined with the originals, be attested by some person to be named for that purpose: and that, if your Royal Highness will do me the honour to transmit them to me, they shall be examined and attested accordingly, after correcting any errors that may have occurred in the copying.—His Majesty has further authorized me to acquaint your Royal Highness, that he is graciously pleased, on your Royal Highness's request, to consent that copies of the written declarations referred to in the Report of the Lords Commissioners, should be transmitted to your Royal Highness, and that the same will be transmitted accordingly, so soon as they can be transcribed.

(Signed) ——— **ERSKINE, C.**

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to add to the above official communication, that his Purse-bearer respectfully waits her Royal Highness's

commands, in case it should be Her Royal Highness's pleasure to return the papers by him.

*Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.*

*Lincoln's Inn Fields, Aug. 19th, 1806.*

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to transmit to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales the papers\* desired by Her Royal Highness, just as he received them a few minutes ago from Earl Spencer, with the note accompanying them.

\* N. B. These papers, being the original declarations, on which the inquiry proceeded, will be found in Appendix (A.)

*Aug. 31, 1806.*

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales acquaints the Lord Chancellor, that the gentleman with whom Her Royal Highness advises, and who had possession of the copies of the official papers communicated to Her Royal Highness by the Lord Chancellor, returned from the country late yesterday evening. Upon the subject of transmitting these papers to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of their being examined and authenticated, and then returned to Her Royal Highness, he states, that in consequence of the Lord Chancellor's assurance, contained in his note of the 20th instant, that Her Royal Highness might depend upon having other copies sent to her, which had been duly examined and certified to be so; he has relied upon being able to refer to those already sent, and therefore it would be inconvenient to part with them at present: and Her Royal Highness therefore hopes, that the Lord Chancellor will procure for her the other authenticated copies, which his Lordship promised in his note of the 20th inst.—With respect to the copies already sent, being, as the Lord Chancellor expresses it, in his letter of the 24th instant, "judged to be duly authenticated according to the usual course and forms of office, and sufficiently so for the purpose for which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct them to be communicated to His Royal Highness, because they were transmitted to her, by the King's commands, and under his Lordship's signature."—Her Royal Highness could never have wished for a more authentic attestation, if she had conceived that they were authenticated under such signature. But she could not think that the mere signature of his Lordship, on the outside of the envelope which contained them, could afford any authenticity to the thirty papers which that envelope contained; or could, in any manner, identify any of those papers as having been contained in that envelope. And she had felt herself confirmed in that opinion, by his Lordship's saying in his note of the 20th instant, "that the reason of their not having been authenticated by the Lord Chancellor was, that he received them as copies from Earl Spencer, who was in possession of the originals, and he could not, therefore, with propriety do so, not having himself compared them."—Her Royal Highness takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the declarations referred to in the Commissioners' Report.

*To the Lord Chancellor.*

*Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sept. 2d, 1806.*

The Lord Chancellor has taken the earliest opportunity in his power of complying with the wishes of Her Royal Highness the Princess of



Wales. He made the promise of other copies, without any communication with the other Commissioners, wholly from a desire to shew every kind of respect and accommodation to Her Royal Highness, in any thing consistent with his duty, and not at all from any idea that the papers, as originally sent, (though there might be errors in the copying), were not sufficiently authenticated; an opinion, which, he is obliged to say, he is not removed from; nevertheless, the Lord Chancellor has a pleasure in conforming to Her Royal Highness's wishes, and has the honour to enclose the attested copies of the Depositions, as he has received them from Earl Spencer.

To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

[The two following Letters, not in the Book, copied from Morning Herald, March 17, 1813.]

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

SIRE—In discharge of the duty I owe to myself, and the great duty I owe to your Majesty and your Illustrious Family, I have herewith transmitted a statement, which I confidently trust will appear to prove me not unworthy of the protection and favour with which your Majesty has pleased to honour me.—To be restored to that favour and protection, in consequence of a conviction in your Majesty's mind of my innocence, produced by the Papers I now humbly lay before your Majesty, is the first wish of my heart.—Grieved, Sire, deeply grieved as I cannot but be, that your Majesty should be exposed to so much trouble on so painful an occasion, and, on my account, it is yet my humble trust that your Majesty will graciously forgive me, if extreme anxiety about my honour, and your Majesty's favourable opinion, leads me humbly to solicit, as an act of justice, that scrupulous attention on your Majesty's part to these Papers, which cannot fail, I think, to produce, in your Majesty's mind, a full conviction of my innocence, and a due sense of the injuries I have suffered.—One other prayer I with all possible humility and anxiety address to your Majesty, that, as I can hope for no happiness, nor expect to enjoy the benefit of that fair reputation to which I know I am entitled, till I am re-admitted into your Majesty's presence, and as I am in truth without guilt, suffering what to me is heavy punishment, whilst I am denied access to your Majesty, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to form an early determination whether my conduct and my sufferings do not authorize me to hope that the blessing of being restored to your Majesty's presence may be conferred upon, Sire, your Majesty's dutifully attached, affectionate, and afflicted daughter-in-law and subject.

(Signed) CAROLINE.

Blackheath, Oct. 2, 1806.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

SIRE—I received yesterday, and with inexpressible pain, your Majesty's last verbal communication. The duty of stating, in a representation to your Majesty, the various grounds upon which I feel the hardships of my case, and upon which, I confidently think, that upon a review of it, your Majesty will be disposed to recal your last determination, is one I owe to myself; and I cannot forbear, at the moment when I acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's letter, to announce to your Majesty, that I propose to execute that duty without delay.—After having suffered the punishment of banishment from

your Majesty's presence for seven months, pending an inquiry which your Majesty had directed to be made into my conduct, affecting both my life and my honour—after that inquiry had at length terminated in the advice of your Majesty's Confidential and Sworn Servants, that there was no longer any reason for your Majesty's declining to receive me—after your Majesty's gracious communication, which led me to rest assured that your Majesty would appoint an early day to receive me—if, after all this, by a renewed application on the part of the Prince of Wales (upon whose communications the first inquiry had been directed), I now find, that that punishment to which I had been condemned during the same seven months' inquiry previous to the determination in my favour, should, contrary to the opinion of your Majesty's Servants, be continued after that determination, to await the result of some new proceeding, to be suggested by the Lawyer of the Prince of Wales, it is impossible that I can fail to assert to your Majesty, with the effort due to truth, that I am, in the consciousness of my own innocence, and with a strong sense of my unmerited sufferings, Sire, your Majesty's most dutiful and affectionate, but much injured, subject and daughter-in-law,

(Signed) CAROLINE.

Montague-house, Blackheath,

Feb. 12, 1807.

Copy of a Letter from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

Sire,—When I last troubled your Majesty upon my unfortunate business, I had raised my mind to hope that I should have the happiness of hearing from your Majesty, and receiving your gracious commands to pay my duty in your Royal presence before the expiration of the last week; and, when that hope was disappointed, eagerly clinging to any idea which offered me a prospect of being saved from the necessity of having recourse (for the vindication of my character) to the publication of the proceedings upon the inquiry into my conduct, I thought it just possible, that the reason for my not having received your Majesty's commands to that effect might have been occasioned by the circumstance of your Majesty's staying at Windsor through the whole of the week. I, therefore, determined to wait a few days longer before I took a step which, when once taken, could not be recalled. Having, however, now assured myself that your Majesty was in town yesterday,—as I have received no command to wait upon your Majesty, and no intimation of your pleasure,—I am reduced to the necessity of abandoning all hope that your Majesty will comply with my humble, my earnest, and anxious request.—Your Majesty, therefore, will not be surprised to find that the publication of the proceedings alluded to will not be withheld beyond Monday next.—As to any consequences which may arise from such publication, unpleasant or hurtful to my own feelings and interests, I may perhaps be properly responsible,—and in any event have no one to complain of but myself, and those with whose advice I have acted; and whatever those consequences may be, I am fully and unalterably convinced that they must be incalculably less than those which I should be exposed to from my silence. But as to any other consequences, unpleasant or hurtful to the feelings and interests of others, or of the Public, my conscience will certainly acquit me of them.—I am confident that I have not acted impa-



tiently or precipitately. To avoid coming to this painful extremity, I have taken every step in my power, except that which would abandon my character to utter infamy, and my station and life to no uncertain danger, and possibly to no very distant destruction.—With every prayer for the lengthened continuance of your Majesty's health and happiness, for every possible blessing which a gracious God can bestow upon the beloved Monarch of a loyal people, and for the continued prosperity of your dominions, under your Majesty's propitious reign, I remain, your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate, but most unhappy and most injured, daughter-in-law, subject and servant,

(Signed)

C. P.

Montague-house, March 5, 1807.

*To the King.*

Sire,—Impressed with the deepest sentiments of gratitude for the countenance and protection which I have hitherto uniformly received from your Majesty, I approach you with a heart undismayed upon this occasion, so awful and momentous to my character, my honour, and my happiness. I should indeed, (under charges such as have now been brought against me,) prove myself undeserving of the continuance of that countenance and protection, and altogether unworthy of the high station, which I hold in your Majesty's illustrious family, if I sought for any partiality, for any indulgence, for any thing more than what is due to me in justice. My entire confidence in your Majesty's virtues assures me that I cannot meet with less. The situation, which I have been so happy as to hold in your Majesty's good opinion and esteem; my station in your Majesty's august family; my life, my honour, and, through mine, the honour of your Majesty's family have been attacked. Sir John and Lady Douglas have attempted to support a direct and precise charge, by which they have dared to impute to me, the enormous guilt of High Treason, committed in the foul crime of Adultery. In this charge, the extravagance of their malice has defeated itself. The Report of the Lords Commissioners, acting under your Majesty's warrant, has most fully cleared me of that charge. But there remain imputations, strangely sanctioned and countenanced by that Report, on which I cannot remain silent, without incurring the most fatal consequences to my honour and character. For it states to your Majesty, that "The circumstances detailed against me must be credited, till they are decisively contradicted." To contradict, with as much decision as the contradiction of an accused can convey; to expose the injustice and malice of my enemies; to shew the utter impossibility of giving credit to their testimony; and to vindicate my own innocence, will be the objects, Sire, of this letter. In the course of my pursuing these objects, I shall have much to complain of, in the substance of the Proceeding itself, and much in the manner of conducting it. That any of these charges should ever have been entertained upon testimony so little worthy of belief, which betrayed, in every sentence, the malice in which it originated; that, even if they were entertained at all, Your Majesty should have been advised to pass by the ordinary legal modes of Inquiry into such high crimes, and to refer them to a Commission, open to all the objection, which I shall have to state to such a mode of Inquiry; that the Commissioners, after having ne-

gated the principal charge of substantive crime, should have entertained considerations of matters that amounted to no legal offence, and which were adduced, not as substantive charges in themselves, but as matters in support of the principal accusation; That through the pressure and weight of their official occupations, they did not, perhaps could not, bestow that attention on the case, which, if given to it, must have enabled them to detect the villany and falsehood of my accusers, and their foul conspiracy against me; and must have preserved my character from the weighty imputation which the authority of the Commissioners has, for a time, cast upon it; but, above all, that they should, upon this *ex parte* examination, without hearing one word that I could urge, have reported to your Majesty an opinion on these matters, so prejudicial to my honour, and from which I can have no appeal to the laws of the country, (because the charges, constituting no legal offence, cannot be made the ground of a judicial inquiry);—These and many other circumstances connected with the length of the Proceeding, which have cruelly aggravated, to my feelings, the pain necessarily attendant upon this Inquiry, I shall not be able to refrain from stating, and urging, as matters of serious lamentation at least, if not of well-grounded complaint. In commenting upon any part of the circumstances, which have occurred in the course of this Inquiry, whatever observations I may be compelled to make upon any of them, I trust, I shall never forget what is due to officers in high station and employment, under your Majesty. No apology, therefore, can be required for any reserve in my expressions towards them. But if, in vindicating my innocence against the injustice and malice of my enemies, I should appear to your Majesty not to express myself with all the warmth and indignation which innocence, so foully calumniated, must feel, your Majesty will, I trust, not attribute my forbearance to any insensibility to the grievous injuries I have sustained; but will graciously be pleased to ascribe it to the restraint I have imposed upon myself, lest in endeavouring to describe in just terms the motives, the conduct, the perjury, and all the foul circumstances, which characterize and establish the malice of my accusers, I might use language, which, though not unjustly applied to them, might be improper to be used by me to any body, or unfit to be employed by any body, humbly, respectfully, and dutifully addressing your Majesty.—That a fit opportunity has occurred for laying open my heart to your Majesty, perhaps, I shall, hereafter, have no reason to lament. For more than two years, I had been informed, that, upon the presumption of some misconduct in me, my behaviour had been made the subject of investigation, and my neighbours and servants had been examined concerning it. And for some time I had received mysterious and indistinct intimations, that some great mischief was meditated towards me. And, in all the circumstances of my very peculiar situation, it will not be thought strange, that however conscious I was, that I had no just cause of fear, I should yet feel some uneasiness on this account. With surprise certainly (because the first tidings were of a kind to excite surprise), but without alarm, I received the intelligence, that, for some reason, a formal investigation of some parts of my conduct had been advised, and had actually



taken place. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, on the 7th of June, announced it to me. He announced to me, the Princess of Wales, in the first communication made to me, with respect to this proceeding, the near approach of two attorneys (one of them, I since find, the solicitor employed by Sir John Douglas), claiming to enter my dwelling, with a warrant, to take away one half of my household, for immediate examination upon a charge against myself. Of the nature of that charge I was then uninformèd. It now appears, it was the charge of High Treason, committed in the infamous crime of adultery. His Royal Highness, I am sure, will do me the justice to represent to your Majesty, that I betrayed no fear; that I manifested no symptoms of conscious guilt, that I sought no excuses to prepare, or to tutor, my servants for the examination which they were to undergo. The only request which I made to His Royal Highness was, that he would have the goodness to remain with me till my servants were gone; that he might bear witness, that I had no conversation with them before they went. In truth, Sire, my anxieties, under a knowledge that some serious mischief was planning against me, and while I was ignorant of its quality and extent, had been so great that I could not but rejoice at an event, which seemed to promise me an early opportunity of ascertaining what the malice of my enemies intended against me.—It has not been, indeed, without impatience the most painful, that I have passed the interval, which has since elapsed. When once it was not only known to me, but to the world (for it was known to the world), that Inquiry of the gravest nature had been instituted into my conduct, I looked to the conclusion with all the eagerness that could belong to an absolute conviction, that my innocence and my honour, to the disgrace and confusion of my accusers, would be established; and that the groundless malice and injustice of the whole charge would be manifested to the world, as widely as the calumny had been circulated. I knew that the result of an *ex parte* inquiry, from its very nature, could not, unless it fully asserted my entire innocence, be in any degree just. And I had taught myself most firmly to believe, that it was *utterly impossible* that any opinion which could, in the smallest degree, work a prejudice to my honour and character, could ever be expressed in any terms, by any persons, in a Report upon a solemn formal Inquiry, and more especially to your Majesty, without my having some notice and some opportunity of being heard. And I was convinced that, if the proceeding allowed me, before an opinion was expressed, the ordinary means which accused persons have, of vindicating their honour and their innocence, my honour and my innocence must, in any opinion which could then be expressed, be fully vindicated and effectually established. What then, Sire, must have been my astonishment and my dismay, when I saw, that notwithstanding the principal accusation was found to be utterly false, yet some of the witnesses to those charges which were brought in support of the principal accusation,—witnesses whom any person, interested to have protected my character, would easily have shewn, out of their own mouths, to be utterly unworthy of credit, and confederates in foul conspiracy with my false accusers, are reported to be “free from all suspicion of unfavourable bias;” their veracity, “in the judgment of the Commissioners, not to

“be questioned;” and their infamous stories and insinuations against me, to be “such as deserve the most serious consideration, and as must be credited till decisively contradicted.”—The Inquiry, after I thus had notice of it, continued for above\* two months. I venture not to complain, as if it had been unnecessarily protracted. The important duties and official avocations of the Noble Lords, appointed to carry it on, may naturally account for and excuse some delay. But however excusable it may have been, your Majesty will easily conceive the pain and anxiety which this interval of suspense has occasioned; and your Majesty will not be surprised if I further represent, that I have found a great aggravation of my painful sufferings, in the delay which occurred in communicating the Report to me. For though it is dated on the 14th July, I did not receive it, notwithstanding your Majesty’s gracious commands, till the 11th of August. It was due unquestionably to your Majesty, that the result of an Inquiry, commanded by your Majesty, upon advice which had been offered, touching matters of the highest import, should be first and immediately communicated to you. The respect and honour due to the Prince of Wales, the interest which he must necessarily have taken in this Inquiry, combined to make it indisputably fit that the result should be forthwith also stated to His Royal Highness. I complain not, therefore, that it was too early communicated to any one; I complain only (and I complain most seriously, for I felt it most severely), of the delay in its communication to me.—Rumour had informed the world, that the Report had been early communicated to your Majesty and to His Royal Highness. I did not receive the benefit intended for me by your Majesty’s gracious command, till a month after the Report was signed. But the same rumour had represented me, to my infinite prejudice, as in possession of the Report during that month; and the malice of those, who wished to stain my honour, has not failed to suggest all that malice could infer, from its remaining in that possession so long unnoticed. May I be permitted to say, that if the Report acquits me, my innocence entitled me to receive from those, to whom your Majesty’s commands had been given, an immediate notification of the fact that it did acquit me. That if it condemned me, the weight of such a sentence should not have been left to settle in any mind, much less upon your Majesty’s, for a month, before I could even begin to prepare an answer, which, when begun, could not speedily be concluded; and that, if the Report could be represented as both acquitting and condemning me, the reasons, which suggested the propriety of an early communication in each of the former cases, combined to make it proper and necessary in the latter.—And why all consideration of my feelings was thus cruelly neglected; why was I kept upon the rack, during all this time, ignorant of the result of a charge, which affected my honour and my life; and why, especially in a case where such grave matters were to continue to be “credited, to the preju-

\* The time that the Inquiry was pending, after this notice of it, is here confounded with the time which elapsed before the Report was communicated to her Royal Highness. The Inquiry itself only lasted to the 14th or 16th of July, which is but between five and six weeks from the 7th of June.



"dice of my honour," till they were "decidedly contradicted;" the means of knowing what it was, that I must, at least, endeavour to contradict, were withholden from me, a single unnecessary hour, I know not, and I will not trust myself in the attempt to conjecture.—On the 11th of August, however, I at length received from the Lord Chancellor a packet, containing copies of the Warrant or Commission authorizing the Inquiry; of the Report; and of the Examinations on which the Report was founded. And your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recollect, that on the 13th I returned my grateful thanks to your Majesty, for having ordered these papers to be sent to me.—Your Majesty will readily imagine that, upon a subject of such importance, I could not venture to trust only to my own advice; and those with whom I advised suggested, that the written Declarations, or Charges, upon which the Inquiry had proceeded, and which the Commissioners refer to in their Report, and represent to be the essential foundation of the whole proceeding, did not accompany the Examinations and Report; and also that the papers themselves were not authenticated. I, therefore, ventured to address your Majesty upon these supposed defects in the communication, and humbly requested that the copies of the papers, which I then returned, might, after being examined and authenticated, be again transmitted to me; and that I might also be furnished with copies of the written Declarations, so referred to, in the Report. And my humble thanks are due for your Majesty's gracious compliance with my request. On the 29th of August I received, in consequence, the attested copies of those Declarations, and of a Narrative of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and a few days after, on the 3rd of September, the attested copies of the Examinations which were taken before the Commissioners.

The Papers which I have received are as follow:—

\*The Narrative of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, dated 27th of December, 1805.

A Copy of the written Declaration of Sir John and Lady Douglas, dated December 3, 1805.

A Paper containing the written Declarations, or Examinations, of the persons hereafter enumerated;—The title to these Papers is,

"For the purpose of confirming the Statement made by Lady Douglas, of the circumstances mentioned in her Narrative. The following Examinations have been taken, and which have been signed by the several persons who have been examined."

Two of Sarah Lampert;—one, dated Cheltenham, 8th January, 1806,—and, the other, 29th March, 1806.

One of William Lampert, baker, 114, Cheltenham, apparently of the same date with the last of Sarah Lampert's.

Four of William Cole, dated respectively, 11th January, 14th January, 30th January, and 23d February, 1806.

\* See Appendix (B).

One of Robert Bidgood, dated Temple, 4th April, 1806.

One of Sarah Bidgood, dated Temple, 23d April, 1806; and,

One of Frances Lloyd, dated Temple, 12th May, 1806.

The other Papers and Documents which accompanied the Report, are,\*

1806.	No.	
29 May,	1.	The King's Warrant or Commission.
1 June,	2.	Deposition of Lady Douglas.
1	3.	of Sir John Douglas.
6	4.	of Robert Bidgood.
6	5.	of W. Cole.
7	6.	of Frances Lloyd.
7	7.	of Mary Wilson.
7	8.	of Samuel Roberts.
7	9.	of Thos. Stikeman.
7	10.	of J. Sicard.
7	11.	of Charlotte Sander.
7	12.	of Sophia Austin.
20	13.	Letter from Lord Spencer to Lord Gwydir.
21	14.	from Lord Gwydir to Lord Spencer.
21	15.	from Lady Willoughby to Lord Spencer.
23	16.	Extract from Register of Brownlow-street Hospital.
23	17.	Deposition of Eliz. Gosden.
23	18.	of Betty Townley.
25	19.	of Thos. Edmeades.
25	20.	of Samuel G. Mills.
27	21.	of Harriet Fitzgerald.
1 July,	22.	Letter from Lord Spencer to Lord Gwydir.
3	23.	from Lord Gwydir to Lord Spencer.
3	24.	Queries of Lady Willoughby and Answers.
3	25.	Further Deposition of R. Bidgood.
3	26.	Deposition of Sir Frs. Millman.
3	27.	of Mrs. Lisle.
4	28.	Letter from Sir Francis Millman to the Lord Chancellor.
16	29.	Deposition of Lord Cholmondeley.
14	30.	The Report.

By the Copy, which I have received, of the Commission, or Warrant, under which the inquiry has been prosecuted, it appears to be an instrument under your Majesty's Sign Manual, not countersigned, not under any Seal.—It recites, that an Abstract of certain written Declarations touching my conduct (without specifying by whom those Declarations were made, or the nature of the matters touching which they had been made, or even by whom the Abstract had been prepared), had been laid before your Majesty; into the truth of which it purports to authorize the four noble Peers, who are named in it, to inquire and to examine, upon oath.

(To be continued.)

\* See Appendix (A).

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